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HONGKONG, TUESDAY

JUNE 29th, 1926 式拜禮

號九廿月陸年五十五國民華中

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		WEEK DAYS				SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS			
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Shatin	Dep.	7.00	9.35	10.45	12.00	12.20	1.35	1.50	3.05
Tai Po	Dep.	7.10	9.45	10.55	12.10	12.30	1.45	2.00	3.15
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.05	12.20	12.40	1.55	2.10	3.25
Shatin	Dep.	7.30	10.05	11.15	12.30	12.50	2.05	2.20	3.35
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	7.40	10.15	11.25	12.40	1.00	2.15	2.30	3.45
Kowloon	Dep.	7.50	10.25	11.35	12.50	1.10	2.25	2.40	3.55

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		WEEK DAYS				SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS			
		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shatin	Dep.	7.30	9.05	10.35	11.40	12.00	1.15	1.30	2.45
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	7.40	9.15	10.45	11.50	12.10	1.25	1.40	2.55
Shatin	Dep.	7.50	9.25	10.55	12.00	12.20	1.35	1.50	3.05
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	8.00	9.35	11.05	12.10	12.30	1.45	2.00	3.15
Shatin	Dep.	8.10	9.45	11.15	12.20	12.40	1.55	2.10	3.25
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	8.20	9.55	11.25	12.30	12.50	2.05	2.20	3.35
Shatin	Dep.	8.30	10.05	11.35	12.40	1.00	2.15	2.30	3.45
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HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, AND ALL
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE. AS VIEWED IN JAPAN.

REFLECTIONS ON SYMPTOMS.

The coal crisis in England has called forth many articles in Japanese papers and journals on the state of Great Britain. Below is the gist of a long article by Mr. Inahara Katsuyi, A.B.A.M., appearing in the *Diplomatic Review*.

The history of the coal mine dispute in England is a fairly long one, he says, because the industrial position of the coal mines is overwhelmingly important and the miners have long combined in a strong association. The present trouble is only a continuation or prolongation of the trouble of last year, for it would have broken out at the end of April last year if it had not been postponed by means of the Government subsidy. The discontinuation of the subsidy at the end of April, as previously arranged, was the signal for a strike which was overdue. Historically speaking, therefore, there is nothing surprising about the general strike. What is surprising is that the Baldwin Ministry should have been unable to push matters towards a settlement one single step after spending about £3,000,000,000 out of the people's pockets. The cause of the dispute is extremely complicated and simple. It is a question of wages. But what makes the coal dispute in England particularly difficult of solution is that there are external causes which render it difficult to make coal mining in England a profitable business. France, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries used to be the profitable market for English coal, but it has now been supplanted by German coal. Even in India, Germany and America coal is on the market. The reason is simple. English coal is dear, owing to the high cost of production, as a glance at the following figures will easily show:

- (1) Wages required for mining one ton of coal: England 13s. 6d., Germany 7s.
- (2) Quantity of coal mined per miner per annum: England 250 tons, America 600 tons.
- (3) Quantity of coal mined per machine per annum: England 7,600 tons, America 15,638 tons.

A DECLINING DEMAND.

If the present depression in coal mining in England was of a temporary nature, it would be comparatively easy to put a stop to the coal dispute. Otherwise it will be permanently impossible to settle the dispute. That will mean the destruction of English industry, or, at least, the destruction of English industry as it has so far existed, since English industry has been founded chiefly on cheap and good coal. No doubt, wages are not the whole of the cost of production, but seeing that wages are twice as high in England as in Germany it is easy to perceive, even allowing for the difference in quality between English and German coal, how difficult it must be for English coal to recover its former ground in France, Italy and the Scandinavian countries at the expense of German coal. Nor is the prospect of English coal as against American coal more cheerful. It is true that miners' wages are much higher in America than in England, but the quantity of coal mined per capita standing at almost three for the former against one for the latter, it is only against nature that American coal should be driving English coal even out of the Indian market. If America should become possessed of more powerful merchant marine or discover some other means of transporting coal more cheaply, American coal would successfully compete with English coal not only in India but in every corner of the world. This is one of the external causes for the depression of coal mining in England. The other is the gradual decrease in the consumption of coal all over the world, 1924 showing a decrease of 100,000,000 tons compared with the preceding year. This does not mean the retrogression of industry in the world; it is the result of the substitution of water power, petroleum, German brown coal, etc. to a greater extent than ever. The blow dealt by this change has been particularly heavy upon England, which used to produce coal to the extent of two-thirds of the entire output of the world and whose industry is based on coal, to say nothing of the fact that coal-mining in England was already reduced to an industry yielding a minimum profit which could easily change to a loss. The present depression of trade in England is to be attributed, first to the year, and next to the destruction of the basis of English industry, which has been going on for the last fifty years. In the course of the last fifty years the output of coal in the world has increased tenfold. The production in America and Germany has multiplied ten and sixfold respectively, while that in England has only doubled. The output of coal in England has thus relatively decreased though it has increased absolutely. This is the crux of the whole question.

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

The depression of industry, as a factor in international politics.

When industry is prosperous and flourishing, armaments are amplified, and vice versa as the instance of Germany before the war and of America in these days easily shows. In the case of Britain armaments mean a navy, in which therefore we must see a reflection of the state of British industry. The two-power standard originally adopted against Russia and France, the two greatest naval powers next to Britain, was the safest and most enviable naval policy which Britain was able to pursue because she had sufficient strength to do so. Perhaps trade follows the flag, but the flag cannot go forth unless there be a flourishing industry to build and maintain men-of-war to carry it abroad. Britain was able to maintain the two-power standard only when she was the greatest coal-producing country in the world, producing 55 per cent. of the total quantity of coal consumed in the world, or, in the words of Cobden, when she was the workshop of the world. When Germany grew from a semi-agricultural country, which she had so far been, to a manufacturing one, the output of coal in England, the index to English industry, decreased from 55 per cent. to no more than 22 per cent. of the total amount of coal consumed in the world. Britain had to contend with a naval force that was stronger than the force of the next highest naval power by 60 per cent. to 10 to 10 being the ratio proposed by Britain to the Kaiser a few years before the Great War. The proposal being rejected by Germany, Britain was thoughtless enough to hope that she would be able to recover her former ascendancy, and concentrated her whole energy on the subjugation of Germany, forgetting all the time that Germany was not her only rival and that America was also her rival. The war was won by Britain but only in name; it left her so badly exhausted that at the Washington Conference she was glad to cut her naval force down to the same level as America, which is now producing nearly twice as much coal as England, the figures for 1924 being 506,000,000 tons for America against 275,000,000 tons for England. The defect in her naval policy is now endeavouring to supplement by building up independent navies in colonies (Australia, New Zealand and Canada). The decline of industry in the United Kingdom has made it difficult for Britain to discharge her two great responsibilities for the colonies—diplomacy and defence—and has compelled her to ask the colonies to share in the work of national defence. But it is a great mistake to believe that the colonies will be able to make such contribution as is calculated effectually to fill the gap in the British navy that has got to be filled, for the British Dominions are still in an agricultural stage and no agricultural country has yet been known to be able to build up a strong navy.

THE EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

The Empire Conference is another proof of how the British Empire is going down hill. It is an organ for the exchange of views between the mother country and colonies on military, diplomatic and other important matters. It is formally a consultative and not an executive organ, but it really wields a very powerful influence sometimes. When Britain could afford to look after all the affairs of the Empire, it was not necessary for her to recognise the voice of the colonies to the creation of the conference means that state of things has passed away. In other words, Britain's power has ceased to extend to the whole of her territory and it has become necessary for her to get the assistance of her dominions, and therefore to recognise the voice of the dominions according to the Anglo-Saxon principle that taxation implies representation. In a sense, this means the development of the dominions, but whether will that development ultimately lead to the strongest and most numerous growth, the greater weight their voice will have, and what will be the result if the United Kingdom considers a certain diplomatic measure necessary while one or more of the dominions regard it as unnecessary or pernicious? Such difficulty may occur not merely in regard to diplomatic measures, but also in regard to military measures and immigration problems such as Customs and immigration. The Locarno Treaty, for instance, was ratified by the United Kingdom, but the Dominions were excluded from the ratification. All will go well if the Dominions whose opinion is to be taken at the next Empire Conference, should agree with the United Kingdom. But if not, it may sometimes happen that the United Kingdom is in hostile relations with a European power according to the terms of the Locarno Treaty, while one or more of the Dominions which have not ratified that treaty are in friendly relations with that power, in which case the British Empire will no longer be a unit, but a group of several independent powers. The fact is that Britain, which has partially given up her absolute right to deal with national defence, has found it necessary to waive her diplomatic power also. People are apt to talk of Japan's dual diplomacy, but Britain's diplomacy is dual to a far greater extent than Japan's is.

ALARMING FENGTIEN SITUATION.

FENGPIAO FALLS AND FALLS BUT NO RAIN.

PEOPLE BLAME CHANG.

Reuter's correspondent, writing from Mukden on the 16th instant, says that although Mukden is very quiet there is no doubt that a pronounced feeling of pessimism prevails among the people. The slump in the local currency has hit the merchants very hard. It has made business more than usually difficult and risky. It is, however, the continued drought that is causing the greatest anxiety, for it is feared that if rain does not fall within a couple of weeks the crops will be ruined and the farmers faced with starvation. In these circumstances the recent large exportation of grain to Peking is regarded as mistaken philanthropy, as it overlooks home needs. Naturally, there is much discontent, and Marshal Chang Tso Lin is held responsible for the plight in which the people now find themselves. As usual the drought is regarded as a manifestation of divine displeasure over the continued military activities. The promulgation of the \$50,000,000 loan for the purpose of readjusting the finances of the Three Eastern Provinces has been effected but there is little information regarding the subscriptions. As contemplated by the authorities this loan is really a form of capital levy, as it is intended that each community, each Chamber of Commerce, and all officials shall subscribe an allotted proportion. By this means it is expected to raise \$120,000,000 fengpiao. As the yearly revenue amounts to about \$40,000,000 fengpiao this levy, if carried out, will mean that the people this year will have to pay four times more than they are doing at present, which appears impracticable. It represents, however, the ideas on the subject of the subject of public finance which prevail here. Of course it must not be forgotten that Marshal Chang Tso Lin hopes to be reimbursed in part by Peking for his military assistance in saving the country from Bolshevism.

INTERNAL POLITICS IN FENGTIEN.

Internal politics in Fengtien are reported to be somewhat disturbed over the visit of Yuan Chin Kai and Yu Chung Han to talk with former Civil Governor Wang Yung Kiang at Chinchow. Despite the explanation that the visit was purely personal, a growing belief is said to be held in Mukden that the re-appearance of Wang as Governor was connected with it. The continued depreciation of the Fengpiao with its disastrous effects on trade is reported to have shaken the faith of Fengtien merchants in the ability of the new Civil Governor, Mo Teh Hui, to save the situation. Therefore, this visit to Chinchow just as Governor Mo was doing his utmost to stop the gap, could not help but arouse comment. It will be recalled that Wang Yung Kiang resigned as Civil Governor due to a break with the pro-military faction of the Mukden party. Wang urged a policy of development in Manchuria rather than further military campaigns inside the wall.

AIR LINERS.

BREAKFAST IN LONDON: DINNER IN ITALY.

Londoners may nowadays leave home after an early breakfast and dine in Italy the same evening. Special aeroplane services which have just started bring the whole of Europe so near to London that few holiday travellers need spend a night travelling. A thousand miles can be got inside a day with comfort. "We sent off machines to-day to Copenhagen, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Zurich, and Basle," an official of Imperial Airways told the *Evening Standard*. "They were all full."

A DROP INTO SWITZERLAND.

The Basle machines are especially popular. Travellers leave Croydon aerodrome at a few minutes to eight in the morning, and early in the afternoon they return in Switzerland. They will be in Milan at ten o'clock at night, in time for a late dinner after their record day of travel. Croydon aerodrome is sending off and receiving between 40 and 50 fully loaded passenger aeroplanes daily. Machines are being sent off as fast as they are being filled up. The Air Minister set a good example for Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare left Croydon aerodrome for Brussels.

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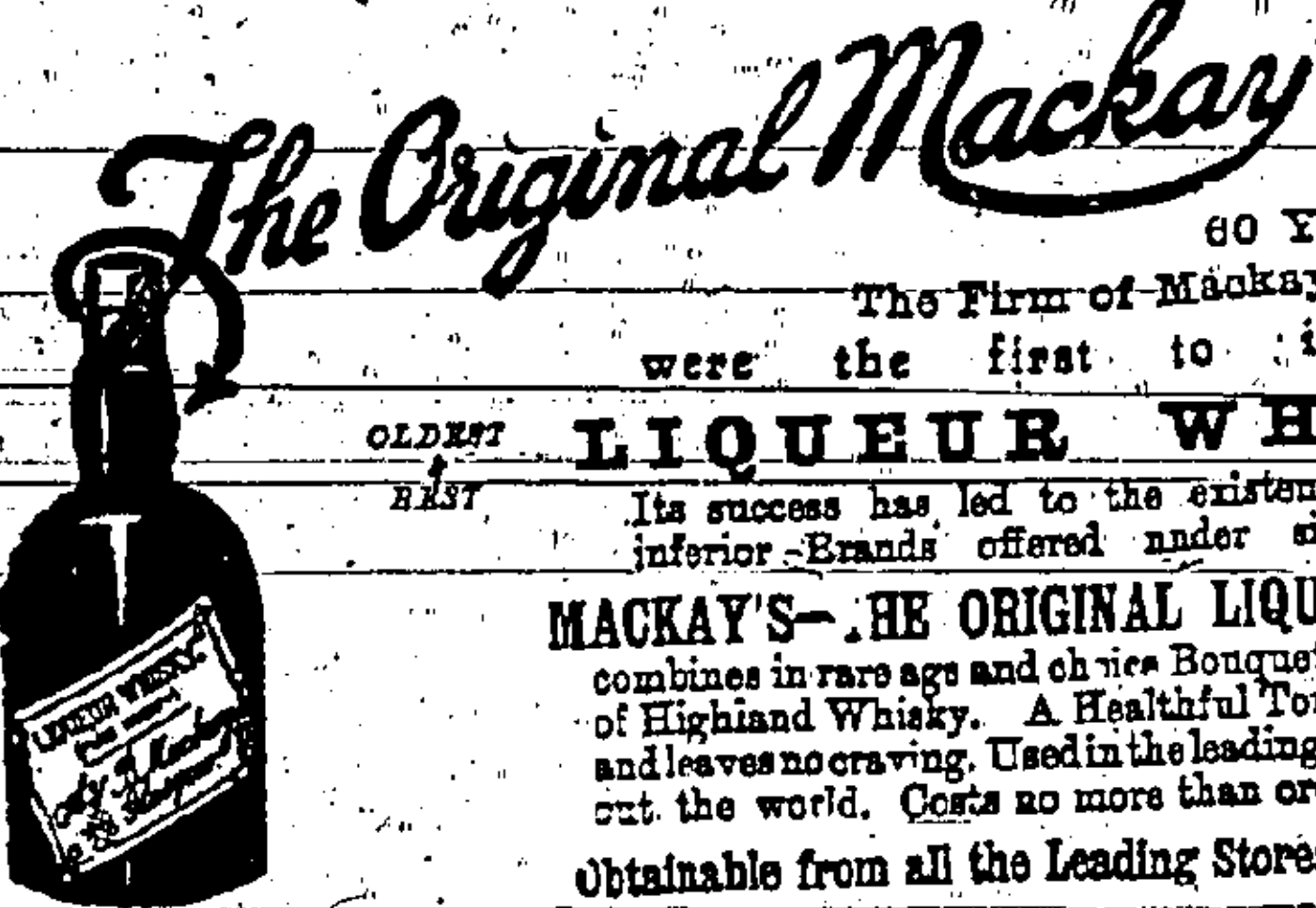
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AMUSEMENTS OF SOVIET
RUSSIA.

WIRELESS AND KINEMA.

REVOLUTIONARY FILM.

[BY ARTHUR RANSOME.]

A good deal of Moscow's spare time, like the spare time of most European cities, is taken up with listening. Wireless started late there, but there are already several transmitting stations and a rapidly increasing number of receiving sets. Broadcasting is a Government monopoly. Licences for receiving sets are given out at prices dependent on the position of the individuals who want them. Workmen and clerks pay approximately two shillings and a few pence a year for the right to use a crystal set, and four shillings and a few pence for the right to use a set with valves. The *Isvestia* on Fridays publishes the programme for the following week. The broadcasting stations, collaborating in this programme are those of the Alliance of Trade Unions and the Third International. They send out weather reports, a news bulletin, lectures, lessons in the English language and in Esperanto, concerts, and occasionally speeches. There are receivers in most of the working men's clubs with earphones but, happily, there is a shortage of loud speakers, so that wireless, though devastating conversation in a fair number of homes, has not yet developed the full vehemence of which we know it is capable. The trade union leader M. Melnichansky, whose views on wireless are diametrically opposed to my own, is the chief enthusiast and instigator of wireless development in Russia. "He was to have come to England to study its development here and possibly to buy apparatus for Russia. He was, however, refused an English visa, whether because of his connection with the trade unions or because of a desire to save Russia from the loud speakers from which it is too late to save England, I will not attempt to determine."

THE KINEMA.

The most popular form of amusement in Moscow is the cinematograph. Some of the picture theatres belong to the State and others are in private hands. Moscow, like London, crowds to see Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and Charles Chaplin. Wild West dramas are much liked and share the bills with pictures of young persons dropping from aeroplanes on express trains and ordinary films the captions of which point out that they illustrate the dissolute and comfortable life of the bourgeoisie. A number of films are produced in Russia. Some of these are of a definitely revolutionary character. One such film, recently shown, illustrated the mutiny on the battleship *Potemkin* in 1905, and was so stirring in effect that an English theatrical producer who was in Moscow and saw it, expressed his astonishment that any Government could feel strong enough to allow such a film to be shown. "They must be very sure of their position to allow such revolutionary propaganda as that." This film was a success in Moscow but is hardly likely to be shown outside Russia. Some of the picture theatres run almost continual performances and have adopted the system of serial publication, dividing dramas into parts with promising curtains and so compelling the spectators to visit them again and again in order to see the whole story.

The cinematograph offers little criticism of contemporary life. It does not carry well from a screen, and it is not to the picture theatres that one must go to enjoy comment on the present. There is plenty of that to be found in the cabarets, the theatres, and the circus. The clowns in the circus even found courage to laugh in the bad times of 1920, when Bim and Bom (the famous Moscow clowns) brought the house down by their illustration of Government control. Bim met Bom dragging an enormous sack. "What have you been after?" says Bim. "Getting wood." "And is that the wood?" "Oh, no," says Bom, in a shocked voice, "this is the wood." With great reverence he produces a broken match from his pocket. "Then what have you got in that sack?" "Oh, that is the necessary permits."

THE THEATRE.

The Cabarets, which in 1915 were quite definitely at odds with the revolution, are lively with good tempered comment, but the most fruitful field for the observer of contemporary Russia is certainly the theatre. The revolution is already so old that Moscow is rapidly stabilising and ripening for the new comedy of manners. People are able to laugh at themselves of a few years ago, and so at the "characters" of to-day. I saw a very mixed audience shouting with amusement at the "bourgeois" family in "Mandate," with its reversible pictures on the walls, sentimental oleographs on one side and portraits of Marx and Engels on the other. A marriage is in view, and in order to impress the prospective father-in-law that his son is marrying well, the brother-of-the-young woman is made to pretend to be a Communist and to possess the party "mandate." He produces a certificate of identity, and with this innocent document as "mandate" overawes everybody on the stage, who treat the boy with an exaggerated terrified respect that fairly shook the house with delighted laughter. A new ballet, based on "Notre Dame de Paris," has been produced this winter, and a large repertoire of old ones continues. There is a Theatre of the Revolution which plays up to its name, and a good deal of the contemporary drama has a decided revolutionary flavour. When I was in Moscow there was excitement against and on behalf of a play called "Rear, China!" which included the hanging of two Chinamen by the captain of an English ship.

(Continued on next column).

SCHOOLBOY'S MARRIAGE.
COURT STORY OF ARTIST'S MODEL
AFTER 20 YEARS.

General Napier Owen, residing at his mother's address, Cefingwila, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, a former public-school boy (Rugby), attended before Mr. Gill at Westminster Police Court to answer a summons for desertion and maintenance in the instance of his wife Frances, living at Warwick Street, Elmico, London, S.W.

Mrs. Owen, when making application for the summons, stated that she was then quite without means, and was referred for legal aid to solicitors of a society for the Protection of Women, a representative of whom appeared for her.

SECRET FROM PARENTS.

Opening the case on her behalf, he said that she was in a very unhappy position, her marriage having been a secret one from defendant's parents and family.

Both the parties at the time were very young. Owen at the time of the ceremony in July, 1906, being only 19 years of age. The parties lived together at various addresses for some years, the last place being at Drayton Gardens, S.W. The husband insisted that his parents should not know of the marriage.

The secret was kept when Mr. Owen went home to Wales, when he left for a position of a Government secretary at North Borneo with the promise that he would send for his wife to join him there. In the years that passed a few letters—seven or eight—were received from him, and some few remittances, amounting to between £50 and £70, but no arrangement was made for the wife to go out to him.

Owen said that he, through ill-health, returned from North Borneo in 1924, and stayed at a nursing home at Putney. The wife found out that he was there, and visited him on fairly friendly terms, but no arrangement was made to live together again, he stated that it was impossible to take her to his home at Wales, as his mother would not receive her.

ENCLOSED HOTEL BILL.

On February 2nd this year the wife received a letter from her husband, stating that it was many years since they had lived together, and he had finally made up his mind not to do so in future. In the circumstances he enclosed an hotel bill to show that he had stayed with a woman which no doubt Mrs. Owen would be able to confirm so as to take legal action to free him and obtain her own freedom.

Mrs. Owen, giving evidence, said at the time of the secret marriage Owen had an allowance from his family. By profession, she was an artist's model, but her work was uncertain, and some weeks she had earned nothing at all. In sad tones she added:—

"I have been without bread at times. I have indeed. I have always worked—anything I could get, musical comedy on the stage, at nursing, and needlework."

Asked about the interview with her husband at the nursing home, on his return from Borneo, Mrs. Owen said that on these occasions her husband gave her altogether about £50, assuring her that in the future he would have plenty of money from his people and that she would be kept in the position she should be as his wife.

DEPENDENT ON HIS MOTHER.

Counsel for Mr. Owen said the desertion was admitted, but he could make no offer to the wife—not a penny. Mr. Owen was absolutely dependent on his mother—now a widow 60 years of age. It was as the Court had heard, a marriage of which the parents disapproved.

Owen gave evidence that he was entirely dependent on his mother, who had a life interest in his deceased father's landed property.

Cross-examined on a letter said to be written to Mrs. Owen offering her £500 in the event of her taking divorce proceedings, Owen said he had never heard of it. He had property coming to him on his mother's death.

The Magistrate: Do you mean to say that your mother does not allow you pocket-money?

Owen: Nothing, whatever.

The Magistrate: You have a property interest you can raise money on.

Counsel: He only gets money for bare necessities. He has no income whatever.

Mr. Gill said, at any rate, he should make a nominal order of 5s. a week, and when the position altered, as he hoped it would, the wife could come at once to the Court and get it renewed.

The audiences at all these performances are of all classes, though, naturally, more of the young folk brought up with the revolution go to the newer plays, and more elderly people go to revivals of pre-revolutionary plays. On the whole, I think, Moscow audiences give an impression of youth. The foreign diplomatic corps set a dubious example in attending the ballet in evening dress, but they are not much imitated. Still, the simplicity of 1920, when jerseys and shawls were common in the opera stalls, is rapidly disappearing.

Wireless, the cinematograph, and the theatre are all more or less intellectual amusements. There are plenty of others. Football in Russia (played in summer, not winter) is developing. A team of Russian workmen recently toured Europe. There is horse-racing with a totalisator. During the winter there are almost weekly skating contests and long-distance skiing competitions (Archangel, Moscow, Leningrad, &c.). Young Moscow does much more skiing now than formerly, and on holidays numbers of young men and girls may be seen skiing both in the town and outside. In summer there is rowing on the Moscow river and a great deal of camping. Fishing, which is largely practised, hardly comes within the scope of this article, nor yet shooting, which is controlled by an All-Russian Union of Hunters—Manchester Guardian.

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"A VERY DANGEROUS PRACTICE." LONDON LADY'S TRAGIC DEATH. FOUND DEAD IN HER BATH.

The danger of taking very hot baths was emphasized by medical witnesses at the inquest at Marylebone on the Hon. Mrs. Rhona Margaret Ada Smith, wife of Colonel Bertram Abel Smith.

Mrs. Smith was found dead in her bath at her home in Montagu Square, London.

Mr. H. R. Oswald, the coroner, found that death was due to coma, due to cerebral anaemia, consequent upon immersion in the hot bath, and in that sense was due to natural causes.

"But I must take into consideration," he continued, "the fact that coma was brought about by immersion in the bath, which makes death due to accidental causes."

"No suggestion of suicide."
"There is no suggestion of anything like suicide," he added.

Mrs. Smith, who was 46 years old, was the youngest daughter of the fourth Baron Sudeley, and a sister of the present peer. The inquiry was conducted without a jury.

Colonel Smith said that his wife seemed in quite normal health. He went to France, but on Sunday morning received a telegram calling him back. When he reached home he was informed that his wife was dead.

Last November, he continued, his wife was operated on for appendicitis, but she never recovered her normal strength. She was ill for some time after the operation, and was under the doctor's care for three months. She had never been the same woman since, although, apart from this trouble, she had always enjoyed good health.

"My wife," he said, "was in the habit of taking hot baths. Some years ago she was seized with faintness while taking a bath, but recovered in time to get out."

DR. BRONTE'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Bronte, the pathologist, said a post-mortem examination revealed no marks of external injuries. The brain, except of well-marked anaemia, was normal. The heart was small, weighing only 105 gms., but there were no signs of disease. There were no traces of poison in the body. Death, in his opinion, was caused by coma, due to cerebral anaemia.

Dr. Bronte stated that a very hot bath would have brought about this condition of coma.

The coroner: "It is very dangerous to boil yourself in this way. Yes, especially after a meal."

Dr. Bronte said that Mrs. Smith had not died of drowning. The heat of the bath might have drawn the blood from her brain, and she might have died before her head went under water.

"NO LIFE ABOUT HER."

Dr. Norman S. Gilchrist, of Harley Street, said he had been treating Mrs. Smith since her operation of appendicitis.

"She never felt ill and never felt well," he said. "She had no energy, no life about her."

Dr. Gilchrist said he was summoned to Montagu Square. The door of the bathroom was locked, and with the help of a policeman he forced it open. Although the water had been in the bath for about ten hours, it was still slightly warm. Mrs. Smith had probably been dead about eight or ten hours.

"It is extremely inadvisable," said the witness, "to take very hot baths; in fact, it is a very dangerous practice."

The heat of the water, he explained, drew the blood away from the brain and caused cerebral anaemia and consequent loss of power. Partial anaemia might possibly cause death from drowning.

Emily Eliza Perkins, employed as a maid, said that Mrs. Smith had been confined to her room for the previous ten days. She last saw her alive a few minutes after eight o'clock. On her way upstairs to bed she saw a light in the bathroom about 9.40 p.m., and heard movements there.

On the following morning at 8.15, continued witness, she visited the bedroom, but her mistress was not there. On trying the bathroom she found it was locked, and not getting an answer she gave the alarm.

TAKING SILK HOME.

EXTRACT FROM AN OFFICIAL
LETTER.

With reference to a letter appearing in our issue of the 15th inst. (says the *Straits Times*) under the title "Taking Silk Home," Mr. A. Rose, the Acting Registrar of Imports and Exports, forwarded a copy of the information received from the Board of Trade on this subject in reply to his inquiry. This information has already been published here, but we may repeat it for the benefit of those interested.

Extract from letter from the Board of Trade, London, dated February 25th, 1926. "The Board of Customs and Excise also state that, as regards the application of the silk and lace duties to the personal belongings of overseas residents coming to this country for a holiday, in practice duty is not charged on any article of dress, etc., being worn or carried by passengers as part of their ordinary wearing apparel, or any article brought to this country by passengers who intend to make only a temporary stay here so long as the quantities are reasonable in the circumstances, are genuinely the property of the importer and are intended only for his or her personal wear or use. It must, of course, be understood that all such dutiable articles must be declared and produced to the Customs Officers at the port of importation."

THE UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE. DEPRESSING REPORT ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. FROM GENEVA LABOUR OFFICE.

A recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information*, the official weekly publication of the International Labour Office, gives figures showing the rapid increase of unemployment in Germany and Austria during the last few months.

As regards Germany, while at the beginning of 1925 the number of wholly unemployed persons was about 200,000, it had risen by December 15th, 1925, to 1,067,031 and by January 1st, 1926, to 1,495,879. To this figure should be added at least an equal number of unemployed who are not entitled to relief under the Act, and an equal number of partially unemployed persons, making a total of more than 4,000,000.

The crisis would appear to be the result mainly of deflation and the lack of capital, and is particularly severe in the mining and metal industries, which are suffering from foreign competition. Thus, in the mining basin of the Ruhr alone, the number of workers occupied fell by 70,000 in the first ten months of 1925 (from 470,000 to 400,000). In the metal working industry the percentage of unemployed among the trade unionists at the end of November was 8.3 for wholly unemployed persons, and 24.9 for partially unemployed.

The situation is also critical among commercial employees and bank clerks, of whom about 100,000 were out of work at the end of 1925. The number of bankruptcies, which in the pre-war period, was on an average 900 a month, rose to 1,900 in October, 1925.

AUSTRIA'S CONDITION.

As regards Austria, the Minister of Social Welfare in the course of a debate in the Austrian Parliament on December 29th last, stated that the number of unemployed in receipt of relief was 178,000. To this figure should be added 6,000 unemployed in receipt of extraordinary relief (i.e., 90 per cent. of the ordinary allowance, the cost being borne entirely by the employers and workers), and from 20 to 25 per cent. of the total unemployed persons who have exhausted their rights under the Act. This gives a total of about 240,000 which, as the number of insured persons is about a million, represents some 25 per cent. of the persons covered.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 22nd, 1926.
Hongkong Bank	\$1130 sel.
Do, London	\$131 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$20 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & C.	\$204 nom.
Do, C.	\$214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$29 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$33 nom.
Eastern Insurance	\$340 buy.
China Underwriters	\$130 buy.
North China Insurance	\$145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$285 nom.
Yankee Insurance	\$374 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$250 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$344 nom.
Douglases	\$324 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboat	\$24 nom.
Hongkong Tug	\$20 nom.
Indo-China (P&O)	\$20 buy.
Do, (Def.)	\$46 nom.
Shell Transport	\$22 nom.
Star Ferry	\$34 nom.
Waterworks	\$15 nom.
China Sugars	\$241 buy.
Malacca Sugars	\$34 nom.
Benguet	\$119 sel.
Kailan Mining	\$17 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$23 sel.
Do, (single)	\$124 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$14 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$5 sel.
Ranch Mines	\$57 nom.
Trial Campains	\$8 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$122 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$344 buy.
Hongkong	\$170 buy.
New Engineering	\$112-52 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$100 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$105 nom.
Hongkong Land	\$94 sel.
Hongkong Realty	\$50 buy.
H.K. Terminals	\$30 nom.
H.K. Transport	\$20 sel.
H.K. Estates	\$1435 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$95 nom.
Rural Lands	\$4 sel.
Eyo Cottons	\$12.9 buy, 9.40 sel.
Oriental	\$12.20 sel.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$12.20 nom.
Do, (new)	\$12.10 buy.
China Buses	\$25.24 sa.
Hongkong Tramways	\$124 buy.
Do, (new)	\$70 buy.
Singapore Tramways	\$12 sel.
Taxi	\$111 nom.
Amusement	\$71 buy.
Canton Loan	\$14 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$13 nom.
Do, (old)	\$13 nom.
Do, (new)	\$3 nom.
China Lights (combined)	\$22 nom.
Do, (old)	\$108 nom.
Do, (new)	\$12 buy, 9.2 sa.
China Provident	\$32 nom.
Construction	\$24 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$6 sel.
Der A. Wang	\$124 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$38 sel, 67/67 sa.
Miscellaneous	\$35 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$29 nom.
Do, (old)	\$10 sel.
Do, (new)	\$5 sel.
Jane Crawford	\$9 nom.
Mackintosh	\$19 nom.
United Asbestos	\$11 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$20 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$41 buy.
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nom—nominal	

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[A.P.B.]

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	RUPEE, June 22nd.
Paris	188 1/2
Brussels	188 1/2
Amsterdam	12 1/2
Copenhagen	13 3/4
Berlin	20 1/2
Vienna	34 1/2
Helsinki	18 1/2
Lisbon	2 1/2/32
Buenos Aires	2 1/2/32
Shanghai	1 1/2/18
Kobe	4 5/8 11/18
New York	25 1/2
Geneva	13 1/2
Milan	18 1/2
Stockholm	22 1/2
Oslo	18 1/2
Prague	18 1/2
Madrid	7 13/18
Rio	1 1/2
Bombay	1 1/2
Hongkong	2/8
Silver (spot and forward)	20 3/18

An empty wallet was the only possession of a man whose body was washed ashore at Canvey Island. His description is: Aged between 35 and 40; height 5ft 3in.; brown hair; clean shaven; tattooed on his right forearm with cross-bands and a crown, and on the left forearm another flag and the representation of a woman. The body is supposed to have been in the water from three to four weeks. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and summer's jersey.

NEW LUNG FOR LONDON. MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN OPENS GUNNERSBURY PARK.

Another open space for London, Gunnersbury Park, was opened to the public by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health.

Its acquisition is the result of an agreement between Ealing and Acton Town Councils, upwards of a year ago, to prevent the best part of an estate, which had been for many years in the possession of the Rothschild family, from being used for building purposes.

Large portions of the estate, which is in the old Brentford area, south of Acton and east of Ealing, had already been sold for factory and housing enterprises, but the central part, with its two mansions and other interesting buildings, beautiful ponds and ornamental gardens, covering an area of 900 acres, remained intact. It was this area, which the Council resolved to acquire, and they met with a ready response from the Rothschild family. The purchase price was fixed at £125,000, far below the market value, and of this Acton's proportionate share was £45,342 and Ealing's £81,070.

The Middlesex County Council contributed £23,138, under its resolution to bear a proportionate cost of the purchase of all approved open spaces in the county. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was received by the Ealing and Acton Town Councils and representatives of the Chiswick and Brentford Urban District Councils, as well as by a large concourse of the general public.

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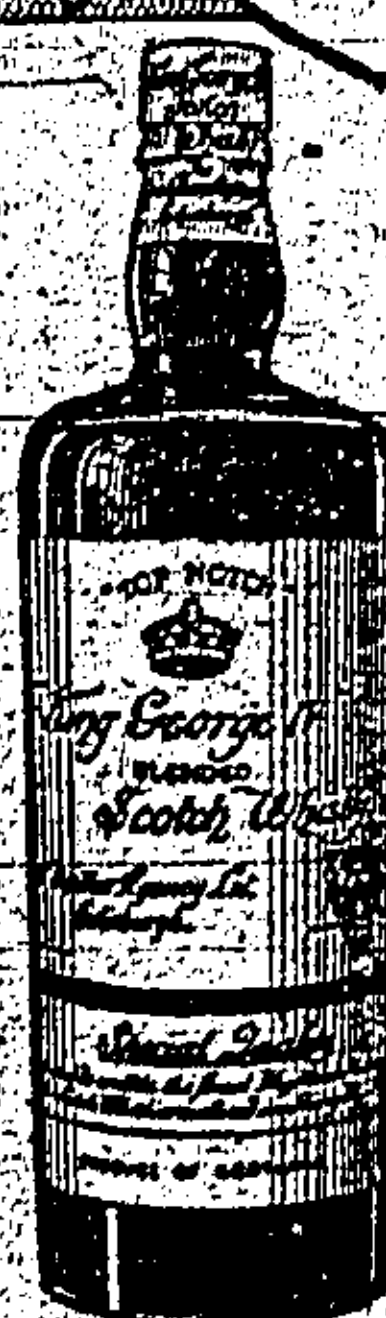
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Week-end airtrips are foreboded by the Whittam tour, which was the Master of Sempi, son of a well-known Scottish family.

With his wife as a passenger, he left Edgware in a Moth aeroplane, and flew by way of High Wycombe and Oxford to Sherborne.

Then he flew on over Tewkesbury, Hereford, New Radnor, Llanidloes, Machineth, round the Cader Idris, and came down on the sands at Borth on the Welsh coast between Barmouth and Aberystwyth, where he was met by friends.

After lunch he made an afternoon flight of about an hour between Barmouth and Aberystwyth along the coast. When he came back, he landed again on the sands, folded the wings of his aeroplane, and put it into an ordinary car garage for the night.

Next day (Sunday) he stayed at Borth, and on Monday he left again, flying over Carnarvon, Llanelli. He crossed the Bristol Channel at a place where it is 20 miles wide to Lynmouth, and flew on to Barnstaple and Instow. There he had lunch, and filled up with petrol which he bought at a garage near where he landed. In the afternoon he flew over Devon and part of Cornwall, and landed for the night at a farm.

On the following day his route was from Morchard Bishop to Exeter, up the valley to Minehead, following the Bristol Channel and River Severn to Cheltenham. There he landed on the highest point of the locality, called Cleve Common, had lunch, called on some friends, and flew on in the evening to Broadway.

LIKE A MOTOR-CAR TRIP

The machine was housed this time in a barn overnight, and the air tourist flew home by way of Oxford and High Wycombe.

During the flight he covered between 750 and 800 miles. Colonel Sempi remarked on landing: "I think my little week-end trip has proved fairly conclusively that one can take one's wife in an aeroplane for a week-end trip in much the same way that one does it in a motor-car."

U.S. AND PROHIBITION.**"HOW IT WILL DIE"**

America is rapidly tiring of prohibition for many reasons, but probably mainly because the nation's sense of humour has been touched by the effort of the kill-joy reformers to repeal nature's law of fermentation by Act of Congress.

No law can stand when public sentiment is against it. That American sentiment is mainly against prohibition is shown by the absolute lack of co-operation on the part of the public and of local officials in aiding the enforcement of the law. Every good citizen is in favour of laws against real crimes; few welcome a law which attempts by fiat to make a crime out of something that is not in fact a crime.

There was at first a general tendency to accept prohibition on the assumption that it was the great moral reform it claimed to be, and because no one had a good word to say for the saloon. But the evils that have followed prohibition have been far worse than anything known in the old wet days. Corruption exists on every hand, liquor is easily obtainable, but of bad quality; alleged whisky and gin are everywhere procurable, but beer and wine cannot be had. All these things have convinced the better class of citizens, who cannot be said to have any financial interest in the liquor traffic, that prohibition is one of the most immoral and intemperate devices ever attempted by man. It has completely killed the temperance movement, which was making great strides in the United States before prohibition. It has disgusted parents who find their children now carrying "flasks" for a "lark." These same children would never have thought of liquor in the days when it was legally procurable.

Repealing a constitutional amendment in America is a tremendous task, and it will probably be attempted. What will happen is that the infamous Volstead Act, which is the Act passed by Congress to carry out what are alleged to be the intentions of the amendment, will be repealed.

"PEACEFUL PICKETING"**HOME SECRETARY DEFINES ITS MEANING.**

At the request of the Home Secretary, the following was broadcast in the Press:—

"Everybody is familiar with the phrase 'peaceful picketing.' But the extent to which picketing can be lawfully carried out, even in connection with a genuine trades dispute, is widely misunderstood."

"It cannot be too clearly emphasized that the use of any kind of compulsion, force, threats, or intimidation, whether actual or implied, for the purpose of preventing persons from working, who wish to do so, is unlawful, and persons who throw outside docks, factories, or other premises, or on the highway, for that purpose are liable to prosecution for a criminal offence."

BRITAIN AND CHINA.**SIR FREDERICK LUGARD ON BOLSHIEVISM**

Sir Frederick Lugard, who presided at the annual reunion of the Victoria, Hongkong, and South China Diocesan Association at Victory House, Leicester Square, last night, expressed his feeling of good will and sympathy in England with China, and recently found expression in the appointment of Lord Southborough's committee for improving our relations with that great country, and within the last few days by the formation of the Universities of China Committee, the object of which was to improve the cultural relations between our seats of learning and China by the exchange of lectures. People in England were puzzled to know the reason of the anti-British feeling which had been shown in China. For his own part, he felt very hopeful of the future, mainly because China had at last come to realize the baneful influence of Bolshievism, and that the leaders and agents of that movement had fallen completely into disrepute. That gave him hope that the gestures of good will towards China which he had mentioned might meet with some response.

RUSSIAN MIGRATION.**SIBERIA FOR EUROPEANS.****EXCITES INTEREST IN JAPAN.**The Japanese journal *Hochi* learns that on consultation with the Far Eastern Government at Habarovsk, the Soviet Government has recently laid down an ambitious scheme of migrating large numbers of farmers from European Russia to Amur and Maritime Provinces. This scheme, the Tokyo journal says, is exciting considerable interest among the authorities of the Japanese and Chinese Governments. The main reason for this plan is that due to the crude methods of cultivation adopted by Russian farmers, it is becoming more difficult for the farming population in European Russia to be adequately supported. Inasmuch, however, as the trans-Baikal district east of Irkutsk is too arid to be fit for settlement, the Soviet authorities have decided to settle the surplus population of farmers in European Russia in the Amur and Maritime Provinces. There is a collateral reason for the scheme, which, the *Hochi* says, causes more alarm to the Japanese and Chinese authorities. That is that the Soviet authorities are partly actuated by a desire to check the inflow of Japanese and Chinese immigrants into those districts, and to secure, moreover, a footing there for future encroachment on Manchuria and Mongolia by means of emigration. The *Hochi* describes the Japanese authorities as being specially concerned about the prospect of the growing density of the Russian population in Northern Sakhalin, as a result of this plan, increasing the chances of trouble between Japanese and Russians on that island.**ALLEGED SWINDLE.****JAVA MERCHANT HELD IN CUSTODY IN SHANGHAI.****GLDERS. 600,000 PEPPER DEAL.**

A Chinese, alleged to be a Dutch subject, made his appearance in the Dutch Consular Court, Shanghai, on the 22nd inst., charged with having obtained the sum of 600,000 guilders by means of false pretences in Java some time ago. The accused was arrested in Nanking by Detective Sergeant Gash, who went to the provincial capital armed with a despatch warrant and carried out his purpose with the assistance of the Nanking authorities.

The complainants in the case are the Netherlands Trading Society, who alleged that the accused realized this large sum of money from a swindle over a deal in pepper.

Mr. H. C. Mei and Dr. Fisher appeared for accused. A week's remand was ordered to settle the question of jurisdiction, which has been raised by counsel for the defence. The accused is to remain in custody of the Shanghai Municipal Police during the remand.

THE YANGTZE COLLISION.**S.S. "RHEINLAND" AND S.S. "MITSUBI MARU"**With regard to the collision reported between the above vessels, we learn that the *Mitsubishi Maru* was staggered into port with her bows badly damaged and is anchored at present within Hankow harbour limits, says the *Central China Post* of June 18th. Details of the accident are lacking, but it seems that the *Rheinland* was struck amidships and that she is lying helpless at present with her engine rooms flooded. According to Chinese reports there was loss of life.

Three Chinese youths were recently arraigned in the police court for kissing a twenty-eight years old married Chinese woman in the Central Park in the evening. The woman was walking alone when the three rushed up and attempted to embrace her. The shouts of the woman brought the police and the arrests followed.

A "VEXATIOUS" SUMMONS.**SANITARY DEPARTMENT PROSECUTION FAILS.**

The hearing was concluded, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, of the case in which Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendant who was summoned by the Sanitary Department in respect of the alleged insanitary condition of a lavatory at No. 61, Wong Nei Chong Road.

It will be recalled that when the case was before the Court last week, Mr. Lo said that it was a "vexatious" summons, taken out because of a letter of complaint made to the Sanitary Department relative to alleged rude behaviour of Inspector John Hughes on one of his visits.

The basis of Mr. Lo's defence was that the summons had been wrongfully taken out, inasmuch as that the Inspector had known the name of the occupier before applying for the summons, although he had not known the name on an earlier visit.

Major Willson thought a nominal fine would meet the case.

Mr. Lo replied that this would not meet the case. He wished the whole matter thrashed out. He held that the summons against the owner was "vexatious."

His Worship: It is a question of law. Mr. Lo: Yes, it is a question of law; but based on fact.

His Worship: You are asking me to find that the summons was wrongly taken out on a question of law.

Mr. Lo argued that Inspector Hughes knew the name of the occupier when he applied for the summons. He had admitted in evidence that he did not know the name of the occupier, nor did he see the occupier when he visited the premises. He had stated that he found out the name of the occupier on June 1st and then applied for a summons.

Inspector Hughes said what he had stated had been perfectly true. He did not know the name of the occupier when he visited the place first. He only found out the name by deducing it from a letter, and this letter was not relevant to the case.

His Worship pointed out that at the previous hearing Inspector Hughes had asked for an adjournment in order to call further evidence, and asked if he was going to do so.

After further evidence, his worship held that the summons had been wrongfully taken out against defendant, and dismissed the case.

AT THE CINEMAS.**PROGRAMMES AT THE "QUEEN'S" AND "STAR."**

The attractive programmes that were presented at the Queen's and Star Theatres on Sunday and yesterday, will be substituted to-day by pictures of equal appeal, attraction and interest.

At the Queen's Theatre, "Winds of Chance" will be screened to-day and to-morrow. This is a First National Picture and "stars" Anna Q. Nilsson. It is from a Rex Beach story and deals with romance and adventure in Alaska.

Beach has written a brilliant story of the last frontier, and in picturing it Lloyd has enhanced the adventure by careful attention to details and by leading his players through all the perils and uncertainties that made the days of 1865 teem with thrills and romance.

Anna Q. Nilsson, Ben Lyon, Viola Dana and Victor McLaglen, the British "star," have the featured roles, whilst the supporting cast, of hardly less importance, includes Hobart Bosworth, Claude Gillingwater, Dorothy Sebastian, and Philo McCullough.

From Thursday to Saturday inclusive, the great attraction of the week will be screened, "The Cohens and the Kellys," one of the comedy successes of the year and a record breaker in most places in which it has been shown.

The story is clever. It is Aaron Hoffman's stage play transported to the screen. An Irish and a Jewish family are neighbours in the East side of New York City. They have never had money. Beneath all their quarrels they are the staunchest of friends. Then, without warning, the Jewish family inherits a million dollars and moves to Park Avenue street of aristocrats. That's where the fun begins and it would detract from the pleasure of witnessing the picture to tell the whole plot. The story can't be beaten and the cast is well chosen.

Charlie Murray is one of the several well known movie stars featured in the production.

THE STAR THEATRE.

At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, to-day and to-morrow, "Broadway Rose," a Tiffany production, directed by Robert Z. Leonard, and starring Mae Murray, in a story of much dramatic interest, will be shown.

From Thursday to Saturday, "The Fighting Coward" will be shown, and it may be said that the picture is as attractive as its name. It is an adaptation by Walter Woods of Booth Tarkington's stage success "Magnolia," which was produced in Broadway during 1923. Ernest Torrence, Mary Astor, Noah Berry, Phyllis Haver, and Cullen Landis are featured in the principal roles.

SIR PAUL CHATER.**"T.R.'S" PERSONAL MEMOIR.**

The following reference to the late Sir Paul Chater, from the pen of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" of May 21st. It will be read with interest by Hongkong residents although Mr. O'Connor has obviously missed up with the late Sir Paul's interpretation of the Government plan for taking over the military lands in the central part of the Colony.

In a sense it may be said that Paul Chater, whose death was reported in Saturday's issue, was Hongkong and Hongkong was Paul Chater. When he arrived in Hongkong in 1864, a young Armenian, fresh from Calcutta, he was glad to get employment as an assistant in a bank, but by dint of irrepressible energy, courage, and resource, he soon started for himself as an exchange and bill-broker. Within two years of his arrival he had already pushed himself to the front, and formed an association with the great firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., the East India merchants.

Chater soon came to the conclusion that if Hongkong was to develop it practically required reconstruction. Land was available, but it was largely a swamp. His first great work was to reclaim part of the harbour, a costly task which took six years to complete; and year after year he had some new and startling project of development. One of his last projects was to purchase from the military authorities all the sites which stood in the business part of the island for \$2,000,000.

Sir Paul had a hand in everything in Hongkong. He was a director of some sixteen companies, and took an active part in the administration of the colony. He was a member of its Executive Council and of the Legislative Assembly.

Even these innumerable engagements did not limit his activities. He had the finest collection of old porcelain at his magnificent house, which could be, without any poetic licence described as a marble hall. He bought pictures and engravings and libraries. He was one of the great patrons of the fine University which Hongkong now possesses, and he helped to build the Cathedral, the Seamen's Home, and St. Andrew's Church.

In his youth he was an indefatigable cricketer. His greatest hobby, however, was racing. He could boast that he never missed a local race meeting for sixty-one years. He was the senior Steward of the local Jockey Club; he was an owner and a breeder. In 1884 he won fifteen races with ten different ponies—a record in sporting annals; and in 1925 he won the great Shanghai Derby—beating, curiously enough, Mr. H. E. Morris, who won the English Derby a few weeks later.

It was largely through his initiative and boundless energy that Hongkong rose to the position of the third greatest port in the world, and also rose to be a healthy, well-built, and increasing city. He held an outstanding position as practically the father of the place, its richest resident, its greatest benefactor. His fame and achievements appealed to the Colonial Office, with the result that he was created a C.M.G. on Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, and received a knighthood on the coronation of King Edward. The French Government also recognised his services as a financier by awarding him the Legion of Honour.

He came to Europe pretty frequently, and it was at Vichy that I met him for the first time. I was prepared to find a man of commanding appearance, but with surprise I found myself in the presence of a man rather below the middle height, robust, with a fine chest and broad shoulders, and in addition an air of perfect simplicity and modesty. Though the face was rather handsome, he just looked like a busy and paternal stockbroker. The skin was somewhat dark; so were the eyes; but his command of the language and his manners were those of a typical Englishman, with a complexion browned by the Eastern sun. He was quite approachable; spent little or nothing on his own needs; and seemed quite unconscious of his own great position and achievements.

The last time I saw him was at his modest rooms in Whitehall Court, where I went as a beggar this time on behalf of his fellow Armenians, and he gave me a handsome subscription for the fund. He looked ruffled at this time though he had been compelled to go to Vichy for a cure, and it comes to me with something of a shock that this apparently strong man, in spite of his advanced years, has passed away. Doubtless a statue of him will one day take its place in the central point of the town. Meanwhile, the Londoner has an opportunity of studying his expressive strong, and pleasant face in the picture of him in the Royal Academy by Mr. George Henry, R.A.

He was always keen to collect any literature that had any reference to Hongkong, and I had promised to give him a copy of a very interesting work on the East by Claude Ferrère. But I kept it to give him on his return to England on one of his usual trips, and now the book will never reach his hands.

KUOMINTANG CENTRAL
EXECUTIVE.ANOTHER MEETING NEXT
MONTHNO INTERFERENCE WITH FRENCH
GOODS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, which met last May 15th in Canton, is to have an extraordinary session next month, at the request of some of the members. This Committee is the highest authority in the party.

The Kuomintang Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Canton has directed the local authorities in Pakhoi and other ports to instruct the Strike Committee pickets not to interfere with French trade and the movement of French merchants.

AMERICAN PIECE GOODS.

The Tai Sung Yuan Firm of Taiping Road, Canton, complained to the Canton Merchants' Association that the Canton Strike Committee pickets seized a consignment of American piece-goods intended for them. The firm ask the Merchants' Association to advise the pickets that goods from the United States should not be judged "imperialist."

KUOMINTANG PROGRAMME.

Members of the Kuomintang deny the rumours spread, it is said, by their opponents that they intend to disarm the remnants of the people's and merchants' corps in the districts or to press coolies into war transportation work. The Kuomintang, according to their own programme, desire simply to organise the labour and farmers' corps as a reserve and to use the people's and merchants' militia as police during the absence of troops at the front. Coolies will be engaged, when required, at regular wages.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

The next "Chairman" of the Kuomintang propaganda committee may be a woman, Mrs. Liao Chung Hoi, widow of the late Kuomintang labour leader. Mrs. Liao and Kan Nei Kuang, Tan Yen Kai, Tang Yin Te, and Kuo Man Yu have been nominated as the propaganda committee.

GOODS FROM SHANGHAI.

Chinese merchants in Shanghai have been informed by the Kuomintang in Canton that they may continue to forward goods to Canton without fear of their being stolen by culprits misrepresenting themselves as strike pickets or Kuomintang inspectors, boarding incoming vessels. For many months, it is said, importers in Canton found their goods underweight on receipt; and for a time the shipping companies were held responsible for the losses.

MEDICAL STUDENTS STRIKE.

The students of the Kwong Wah Medical College, one of the first schools in Canton to teach the use of Western medicine under a faculty composed of Chinese who have received Western medical degrees, are still on strike. The trustees of the College have refused to grant their request to remove the present dean of the faculty.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S SHOOTING
INCIDENT.WOUNDED MAN MERELY A
PEDESTRIAN.DID NOT KNOW HE HAD BEEN
SHOT.

In connection with the shooting, in Des Vaux Road, on Sunday night, of a Chinese of suspicious character, it will be recalled that another Chinese was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh.

It was thought that this man might possibly be one of the three men who bolted when the Chinese detective came to grips with the man he killed. It has been established, however, following investigation by the police, that this man was merely a bystander on a pedestrian and was in no way connected with the affair. The curious thing about the accidental shooting of this man, however, is that the man walked for some time before he discovered he had been hit by a bullet. He discovered that he had been wounded by noticing some blood trickling from his leg. He went to the hospital of his own accord to receive attention. His wound is not serious.

A HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

OFFICE "BOY" MUTILATED IN
BED.

ANOTHER "BOY" MISSING.

The room in which the man's body was found is situated in the rear of the first floor of the four-storey building that is, in part, occupied by the British-American Tobacco Company.

The crime was committed, it is surmised, in the early hours of the morning, although two other office "boys," sleeping in rooms opposite to the one occupied by the dead man, state that they heard nothing unusual during the night.

The body was not discovered until preparations were made by those on the premises to open the office. When the room was entered the body was found lying on a canvas folding-up bed. Blood from what appeared to be stab wounds had saturated the bed clothes and stained the floor. A trail of blood from the room to the passage first attracted the attention of the other two office "boys," and after entering the room, the door of which was shut but not locked, they found the body, covered with a quilt, which had been weighted down.

The Manager of the China Commercial Company was summoned by telephone about nine o'clock, and he in turn communicated with the police. Chief Detective Inspector T. Murphy, with other detectives, was soon on the premises. The room presented a scene of much disorder, and it was evident that a very desperate struggle had taken place before the murdered man was finally overcome by his assailant. The cubicle, in which the crime was committed, is a little less than ten feet square and the few articles of furniture in it were strewn about in confusion, and papers from a desk littered the floor.

The body of the murdered man, which was terribly mutilated and bore several wounds, was removed to the Mortuary. The only weapon discovered by the police, which it is thought may have been used to commit the crime, was an instrument which is used generally for the purpose of prizing open packing cases and such articles.

A fourth office "boy," who usually slept on the same floor, was found to be missing from his post. Efforts are being made to trace him, and his description has been circulated. An examination was made of articles of likely value on the premises, but all were found to be intact. As robbery was evidently not the motive for the crime, it is thought by the police that the unfortunate man was murdered by an unknown enemy who had a grudge against him.

THE SAMPAK TRAGEDY.

SHOT BY A POLICE CONSTABLE.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY CONTINUED.

The enquiry concerning the death of a Chinese pig dealer, named Lam Cheung Lan, who was shot dead while in a sampan on the night of Friday, June 18th, by a Chinese police constable, was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon by Mr. R. E. Lindell, sitting as Coroner with a jury.

It will be recalled that evidence given at the opening of the enquiry showed that Lam Cheung Lan arrived at Hong Kong on the afternoon of the 18th inst. with a cargo of pigs for a local Chinese firm. He went ashore with a companion, returning in the evening to the Praya West (between Centre Street and Eastern Street) in company with the same man and his younger brother, together with two "foles" carrying four kerosene tins containing pig-wash. This was put into a sampan, and the brothers also embarked in the boat to proceed to their junk. The sampan failed to stop when challenged by the constable, who discharged several shots at it, one of which hit and killed the pig dealer.

Yesterday, the accountant of the Chinese firm, to whom the pigs were consigned, gave evidence of the visit of the deceased, and his brother to the firm's premises, and of their leaving with "foles" with pig-wash for the junk. Later that night, he was informed of the shooting and made a report to the police.

The accountant said that one of his "foles" acted as interpreter between him and the younger brother of the dead man, who spoke a different dialect from witness, and who made the report of the shooting to witness.

A SET OF LIARS.

When the "fole" in question was put into the witness-box he denied that he acted as interpreter and said that he did not receive a report of the shooting from the younger brother and tell the accountant what it was. Neither did he hear any shooting, shouting or blowing of whistles on the Praya, as he left before the brothers had embarked on the sampan for their junk.

Mr. Lindell, in view of the "fole's" denial of acting as interpreter, remarked that the accountant and the "fole" were a fine set of liars.

After further evidence the enquiry was adjourned until this afternoon.

SEQUEL TO BANKRUPTCY.

CHINESE ARRANGED ON SERIOUS
CHARGES.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Judge) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Chan Sui Lin, managing-partner of the Wing Shing Shun firm, was charged on three indictments, each concerning alleged false statements in regard to the affairs of the business.

He was, firstly, charged with having made certain false statements to the Official Receiver after a receiving order had been made against him. He is alleged to have stated that he was not a partner in the business; that certain account books had been destroyed by white ants, and that certain payments and deposits had been made. Sixteen such items were referred to.

The second indictment alleged perjury in an affidavit sworn before the Commissioner and Official Receiver. This referred to material questions relating to the debts of the firm, that indictment stating that he "willfully, knowingly and falsely declared to be true, certain debts owing which were as set out, amounting to \$68,000."

The third indictment also concerned alleged false statements, made on oath and relating to the debts of the firm.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (the Acting-Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended.

"A ONE MAN SHOW."

Outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that in the first charge the Crown alleged that prisoner had orally made false statements to Mr. E. L. Agassiz, the Official Receiver, on April 14th, 16th and 17th. The second and third charges were alternative counts, and prisoner could not be found guilty on both. They referred to a statement of affairs sworn by the prisoner before the Official Receiver on April 17th.

Prisoner carried on business in the Wing Shing Shun firm, sandalwood dealers, of Ko Shing Street. Mr. Ho Leung, the comrade of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., would be called as a witness and he would say that he had done business with prisoner for many years. About November last, he found out that the business was in a bad way. He had always understood that the business was a "one man show," and that prisoner was the sole proprietor. He never knew of any other partner being interested in it. Prisoner owed Jardine's between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and the comrade desired to secure repayment. He suggested to prisoner that he should sell the goodwill of the business, but he was very reluctant to do so. He told Mr. Ho that there were no other debts excepting that owed to Jardine's. Eventually prisoner was persuaded to sell the business and \$12,500 was paid. The agreement for the sale was executed on December 31st, 1925.

ALLEGED CHANGE OF FRONT.

Prior to the execution of the agreement, continued Mr. Whyte-Smith, prisoner had always held himself out as being the sole proprietor, but after the agreement was executed, prisoner stated that there were two or three sleeping partners in Canton. He complied with the law, and the solicitors engaged in the transaction Messrs. Lo & Lo advised the sale in the Government Gazette. This woke up the sleeping partners and several other creditors.

On February 4th a petition in bankruptcy was filed by one of the creditors. On February 10th an interim receiving order was granted, and shortly afterwards the Official Receiver took possession of the firm's books. The Crown was alleging that the books were not the genuine books of the firm. On March 30th a receiving order was granted.

ELUSIVE SET OF PEOPLE.

On April 14th a meeting of creditors was held, and on that day and the 16th and 17th, the prisoner was being interrogated by the Official Receiver made statements, which the Crown alleged to be false.

The Crown further alleged that prisoner made false statements in regard to deposits stated to have been made with the firm by various people outside. The books showed deposits amounting to \$28,000. The Crown did not allege that all these people were fictitious, but it did allege that the debts were. Moreover, these creditors had proved to be a peculiarly elusive set of people.

THE DEBT TO JARDINE'S.

Mr. Ho Leung, comrade of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was the first witness called for the prosecution. He spoke of having known prisoner for many years, and to having transacted a great deal of business with him. In November last, prisoner owed Messrs. Jardine between four and five thousand dollars. His business was bad and the only hope of his paying the debt was by selling the goodwill of the business. At first he wanted about \$30,000, but two friends of witness offered him \$25,000.

In December, prisoner came down to \$15,000, and the prospective buyers went up to \$10,000. Eventually they came to terms for \$12,500. It was only then that the prisoner said that he had a partner in Canton. Later, he said this particular partner had no interest in the firm of money. Prisoner also told witness that he was only indebted to Jardine's.

A BOMBHELL.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he was responsible for all the bad debts owed to Messrs. Jardine. He agreed that at the end of 1925 debts of Chinese merchants to Jardine's aggregated between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He was active in getting these debts cleared. Witness knew that prisoner's firm was in a bad way, but the bankruptcy proceedings came as a bombshell to him. He agreed that that he had threatened prisoner with bankruptcy if the debt to Jardine's was not paid.

MR. JENKIN'S CONTENTION.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz who was acting Official Receiver in the early part of this year, said that a creditor's petition against the Wing Shing Shun firm was filed in February. He went on to talk of a creditor's meeting and was about to deal with statements made by the prisoner through an interpreter.

Mr. Jenkin objected, and urged that statements made before the official statement of affairs came into existence could not be admitted as evidence. If any statement made at any time in relation to his business affairs was admitted as evidence, where would they draw the line? He submitted that the Ordinance confined itself to the statement of affairs which was prepared in accordance with the schedule.

Mr. Whyte-Smith suggested that a much wider interpretation should be put on the section quoted by Mr. Jenkin. He relied on the words "against whom a Receiving Order has been made." The statement of affairs as prescribed by the schedule would not be the only one after the Receiving Order had been granted.

Mr. Jenkin in reply to his Honour, said there were no cases in point. One case allowed the admission of a statement made on oath in the public examination, but that was after the making of the official statement of affairs.

His Honour said he had not considered the point before going into Court and he adjourned until the afternoon.

THE RULING.

At the afternoon hearing His Lordship said that in his view the local ordinance which differed slightly from the Home Act, intended to include any misstatement relating to the affairs of a debtor, whether those statements were included in the statement of affairs or not. If any misstatement was a proper subject matter for an indictment which was made to any person who had the right to require such statements, then such misstatements were relevant. He therefore ruled against Mr. Jenkin.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, Mr. Agassiz said that the accused signed the statements in his presence. Witness had some doubt at first that the statement of debts was false. He believed them to be so, after he had heard the case at the Magistrate's trial. The receiving order, he said, was made long before the allegations arose. Witness had made no attempt to find the creditors mentioned by the debtor.

Tsang Koon Fu, an interpreter at the Official Receiver's Office, deposed to having interpreted between Mr. Agassiz and accused when the latter made his statement of affairs.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin witness said that he swore some kind of oath fourteen years ago, before Mr. Orme, when he became an interpreter for the first time. Witness was handed the firm's books by the accused.

His Lordship asked if the books contradicted the statement of affairs.

Mr. Whyte-Smith said that it was not so, but the Crown were alleging that they were not the genuine books of the firm.

In regard to Mr. Jenkin's questioning the interpreter as to whether he had been sworn, His Lordship asked Counsel what his intention was.

Mr. Jenkin said that he would later submit that his client had not been lawfully sworn at all.

PRINCIPAL WITNESS ABSENT.

At this stage, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that he regretted that he could not call Chan Ching Fong, the principal witness in the case, as he could not find him. He asked permission to read the evidence he had given at the Magistrate's trial.

His Lordship: "Where is he?"

Mr. Whyte-Smith: "We believe him to be in Canton."

Mr. Jenkin: "You must prove that." Mr. Whyte-Smith then called Sergt. Meadows, who said he had made inquiries concerning the witness at an address in Connaught Road West. He was known to the people at the house, but they did not know his whereabouts.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that it was very unsatisfactory. At this stage, the case was adjourned until to-day.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Buses, Cabs, and Drivers, are notified that LICENCES for same are DUE for RENEWAL on JULY 1st, 1926.

E. D. G. WOLFE,
Capt. Supdt. of Police.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1926. [3734]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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THE Steamship

"JEYPORE" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 29th JULY, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon on the 29th JUNE. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1926. [3723]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY, the 1st JULY, 1926.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1926. [3719]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ARNHOLD & CO. LTD.

OUR OFFICES will be at 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, 1st Floor) from THURSDAY, the 1st JULY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.

OUR OFFICES will be at 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, 1st Floor) from THURSDAY, the 1st JULY.

LOST.

SHARE WARRANT (No. E. 939) with its 7 DIVIDEND COUPONS of THE CHEE HEEN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., was LOST at Peking, and has been rendered Null and Void. The Public is hereby advised not to negotiate the same.
NIEH CHIH HSUN.
[3709]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES. PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at YAUWAT, KOWLOON, in the Colony of HONGKONG, being Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 HAMILTON STREET, YAUWAT, erected upon SECTION B of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760 and Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84, PORTLAND STREET, YAUWAT, erected upon the B.E.M. WINING PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1926, at 2 o'clock P.M.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUZA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of—
1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at YAUWAT, aforesaid and known and registered in the LANDS OFFICE as SECTION B of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760, together with the Five Messuages thereon known as Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, HAMILTON STREET, YAUWAT.

2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at YAUWAT, aforesaid and known and registered in the LANDS OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760, together with the Five Messuages thereon known as Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84, PORTLAND STREET, YAUWAT.

The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of a Term of 75 years from the 1st day of January, 1888. Total Annual Crown Rent: \$20.75. Total Area: 8,091 Square Feet.

For Further Particulars, Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Mortgagees Solicitors,
OR to
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUZA, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1926. [3705]

INTIMATIONS.

FURNISH VILLAS—ALSO TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, central heating, garage, and comprising 3 Rooms, 4 Bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on Mount DAVID, near the Peak, are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. [3423]

FOLKESTONE—Best Position, Comfortable Furnished Third Floor FLAT (No. 11) TO LET NOVEMBER TO MARCH—Three Bedrooms, Two Sitting Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen, etc. 34 Guinea P. per Week. Trustworthy Maid (Good Plain Cook) Can be Left if Required. Write Box 3722, c/o Hongkong Daily Press office. [3723]

FOR SALE or TO LET—At PAILING, FURNISHED "KATHLEEN VILLA", 5-Roomed BUNGALOW, Marble Verandah, Steps and Porches, Electric Light, 2 English Baths (Hot & Cold), Flush System, Garage, Fresh Water from Government Main, 25 Brick Kitchens, Carriage, Drive, Well Laid Lawns and Large Garden. Also FOR SALE—Solid Wooden BATHING SHED, Foundation on Concrete Piles, at CLIFFE PEAK. Apply to J. H. N. MODY, Bank of China Building. [3731]

TO LET—KING EDWARD HOTEL BUILDING. For Particulars, Apply to the CHINA LAND & INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Bank of Canton Building. [3673]

TO LET—A FLAT of 3 Large Airy Rooms on the Second Floor of No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD. Apply to H. M. H. NEMAZEE. [3709]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, PATTERSON STREET, East Point, Floor Area: 5,525 Sq. Ft. Height: 30.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3356]

WANTED to Purchase PEAK HOUSE near Summit. For Disposal Nos. 8, PEAK, No. 5, GLENNY. Several Houses. Wanted for October, November Tenancies. Mortgages Negotiated. Tel. 4630. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. [3709]

FOR RENT to Careful Tenants, The "ANCHORAGE," 9, MAGNETIC GAP ROAD, near MAY ROAD Station. Detached, Verandah all round. Delightful Location. Splendid Views. Completely and Beautifully Furnished, Warming and Cooling Room, Hot Water laid on, Fire Well Fitted Modern Bathrooms, Flush System and Bath also in Spacious Servants' Quarters, Laundry with Three Tiled Washing Tanks, Drying Rooms, Two Telephone Gards. Rental: \$350 per month. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. Tel. 4630. [3709]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform All interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of 48 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3412]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR,

ART & COMMODITY EXPERTS.

TEMPORARILY REMOVED.

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

GRATY ROAD, 2ND FLOOR—LIT.

All are Cordially Invited to View our FINE COLLECTION. [3709]

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INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S Celebrated DRY GINGER ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

"PYERIS" SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters.

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IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS. ESTABLISHED 1831. [3709]

BIRTHS.

HODGKISS.—On June 22nd, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. HODGKISS, a son, stillborn.

PEAKE.—On June 10th, at Binghampton, New York, to BETTY (née HELLEN), wife of A. W. PEAKE, Chungking, a son (WILLIAM HELLEN).

SUTHERLAND.—On June 5th, at 403 Princess Road, South, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. G. SUTHERLAND (daughter of Mr. G. W. WETTON and the late Mrs. WETTON), a son. [3709]

MARRIAGE.

O'HARA—AMBERSON.—On June 19th, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., Army, daughter of Mrs. H. O. O'HARA, of Windsor, Australia, to Sydney, son of Mrs. E. C. AMBERSON, of Dofus, Australia.

DEATH.

WOODBRIDGE.—On June 23rd, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Rev. S. I. WOODBRIDGE, D.D., of pneumonia, in his seventieth year.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 29th, 1926.

AMERICA'S AMAZING FILM IMPUDENCE.

THERE was recently produced in London a cinema story called "The Big Parade," which has created more discussion than any other American film in recent years. It shows—or attempts to show—how America won the war. The British public are presented with a picture that depicts the dauntless sons of the Stars and Stripes who sailed over to poor old Europe and settled the mighty conflict. As a film it possesses great technical excellence, which is what might be expected, but from beginning to end there is not the slightest indication that any other nation had hand or part in the final victory against Germany.

We need scarcely state that this omission, trifling though it doubtless is to American mentality, has been discussed in the English Press. But did that disconcert the people who control and govern the film industry at Hollywood? Not a bit of it. The criticism has been met by the usual evasive tactics.

"The Big Parade" must be regarded simply as an entertainment. The reply to this is that the background is fact, and that being so it is not merely stupid to defend the outrage, but it is also a blunder. One may pardon those who err because of limitations in their intellectual equipment, but it is intolerable when one finds them displaying the most cynical indifference towards the feelings and sentiments of other nations. This is what has been done by the producers of the film in question. It is American propaganda, and as such it is rightly spurned by people at home whose opinion is worth having.

The foregoing comments accord with what we have written before regarding the whole business of American film production, the inspiration of which is the glorification of American achievement in every field. It is what is put before the whole world in thousands of picture houses. "The Big Parade" is a flagrant illustration of the complete inability of American film-makers to understand that the art of the cinema should not be divorced from truth. Even admitting for the purpose of discussion that this elaborate picture is only a farce, as its sponsors declare, then it only proves that they are unable to understand that in England—and throughout the British Empire—the Great War is treated as something which is engraven on men's minds and hearts as stark realism. The Great War is not, therefore, a suitable background for farce. A dead soldier with blood flowing from his temple is not a figure of comedy to Englishmen. But there is no need to pursue this aspect of the subject further. In American films, generally speaking, one finds a profound contempt for things that the English hold in respect. Marriage and religion are regarded much as the red-nosed comedians of the Music Hall look upon the mother-in-law. But even if Hollywood has never learnt the meaning of reverence it still exists in England. No wonder, therefore, that there have been protests at home against a picture which treats the long-drawn-out agony of Europe as an entertainment to be presented to the accompaniment of cheerful melodies. Perhaps it is because America "won the war" the American film producers consider it does not much matter what other nations think or say about it.

Still, there are signs of a reaction against this domination of the world's picture theatres. One of the leading writers on the cinema business stated the other day in London that the lesson of "The Big Parade" is to stress the fact that "America has made us her film vassal, and while she likes our money she treats us with contempt." This is putting it with brutal frankness. But for that reason it is all to the good. It will help to stir up English opinion. Other factors are contributing towards the same result. On top of the storm of criticism aroused by "The Big Parade," announcement is made that America—which had previously banned the British war film "Pyrex"—refuses to allow a film, entitled "Livingstone," to be shown in the United States on the score that LIVINGSTONE was not an American citizen. "Livingstone's" birth place is an insuperable bar to its export. We are sure that a state of things which such incidents disclose will not be tolerated indefinitely, though the fact must be faced that at the moment it is mainly a question of money, the lack of which for purposes of development has placed the British film industry in a state of dependence upon imported pictures.

British producers want capital, and cinema renters or distributors are afraid or unwilling to oppose the wealthy American film syndicates which give

them handsome returns without any trouble to themselves. Twelve months ago attention was called to the need for action in response to public pressure and the explicit desire of the FRANCES WALKER, who, as the Ambassador of Empire, had realised the blow to British prestige

film at home and abroad. Yet after a whole year of debates and meetings among various branches of the cinema world nothing whatever has been accomplished, while the highly efficient American film organisation is actively occupied in entreaching itself the world over. The deadlock has aroused a feeling of exasperation among educated people with a true sense of patriotism; and we feel certain that their exertions in pressing for the production of British films, portraying English ideals and sentiment, will in time be rewarded.

Many children in Kuala Lumpur are suffering from what appears to be a form of dengue fever.

The Fengtien military authorities are reported to have engaged six French aviators to instruct members of the Fengtien air forces.

Mr. J. Brown, of the Kowloon Docks, has reported to the police the theft of two suits of clothing valued at \$33 from a clothes line at his residence on Saturday.

Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, duly arrived in Hankow from Shanghai, and is staying at the British Consulate there.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing a hand camera, the property of Mr. P. Johnson, of Messrs. Trollope & Colls.

Two hundred and seventy-one passengers, all but thirty-two of whom travelled travelled third class, arrived by train from Canton on Sunday. The average number for June has been 192.

A Chinese bricklayer has been admitted to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from a wound in the head, inflicted with a hammer. Two men, alleged to be the assailants, have been detained.

Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, editor of the Chinese Christian Intelligencer, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia in the General Hospital, Shanghai, is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese, charged with having assaulted a Chinese tram inspector, was fined \$20. Evidence showed that when the inspector asked him to produce his ticket, defendant told him to look for it in his shoe. In the quarrel which ensued the inspector was struck.

Without deciding on the pending offer of Mr. J. L. Irwin for the purchase of the Cebu Portland Cement Co., the board of directors of the National Development Co. has simply fixed the actual book value of the cement plant and its business at Pesos 2,185,000. The Irwin offer for the plant is Pesos 2,000,000, or Pesos 185,000 less than what the directors say is the actual value of the property.

Satisfactory news continues to come from Bangkok concerning the cholera epidemic. The effective measures introduced by the Health Department, with which the public has co-operated, are at last bringing results which, to all appearances, are extremely satisfactory. The total number of deaths reported in the registration area, from all causes whatever, during the week ended June 26th, was 340—in a population of 478,129. During the week 7,996 persons were inoculated against cholera.

An elaborate Bazaar and Garden Fete will be held, as already announced, in the University Buildings and Grounds (kindly lent for the occasion) by the students of St. Stephen's College on July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, from 2.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. The different forms are arranging various stalls at which there will be for sale, at very moderate prices, Oriental works of art, useful articles, refreshments, etc. H.E. the Governor has kindly consented to open the Bazaar officially at 2.15 p.m. on Thursday. Tickets for the tennis exhibition are to be obtained at Montreux or Andersons.

Mr. H. G. Jones, of No. 1, The Peak, Cheung Chau, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from a dog bite. The dog was owned by Mrs. Craig, of No. 2, The Peak, Cheung Chau.

In the local returns, with reference to notifiable diseases, there were no cases during the twenty-four hours ended June 25th and one case (Chinese) of small-pox reported during the forty-eight hours ended June 27th.

There is to be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, and among the items on the agenda is a letter to be read from the Secretary of the Bathing Beaches Committee relative to latrine accommodation at Repulse Bay.

The s.s. Toyoko Maru arrived yesterday morning with a total of 308 bags of mail, the greater part being from Japan and Shanghai. Despatches from Europe via Siberia amounted to 80 bags of letters and papers from London and 11 bags from the Continent.

PROPERTY SALES.

BRISK BIDDING AT AUCTION.

There were two sales of property yesterday afternoon, one being conducted at the Auctioneering and Brokering Company's auction rooms, and the other at the China Auction Rooms.

At the sale held at the former auction rooms, and conducted by Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, a feature of the proceedings was the remarkably brisk bidding which ensued, the upset price being increased by no less than \$20,000 before the property went under the hammer.

The leasehold property in question, No. 181, Queen's Road Central, with an area of 661 square feet, and an annual Crown rental of 37s, was sold by order of the mortgagee. The upset price was \$50,000, with bids of \$500 acceptable. Bidding progressed at this rate until \$85,000 was reached, from which point bids of \$100 were accepted. The property was eventually knocked down to Mr. Kan Hung Chiu for \$70,000.

THE OTHER SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza sold, by order of the mortgagee, a leasehold property known as Nos. 476, 478, 480 and 482, Queen's Road West. The area of this property is 9,225 square feet and the annual Crown rent \$23.50.

The upset price was \$60,000, and this was increased by one bid of \$500 and the property was purchased by Mr. Chan Tin To.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. F. HENDERSON.

PASSENGER SUCCUMBS ON THE "MANTUA"

Mr. W. F. Henderson, an engineer of the China Navigation Company, who was a passenger by the s.s. Mantua which left Hongkong on Saturday, died on board the vessel early on Sunday morning.

Deceased, who was about 25 years of age, had boarded the Mantua at Shanghai, where he had lately been in hospital. He had been with the China Navigation Company, serving on various boats, for about eleven years. He was unmarried. He left an aged mother and a sister (wife of Mr. G. Gorman of Taihook), both of whom are at present in Greenock, as well as three brothers, one of whom is at home, the other in Australia and the third (Mr. John Henderson) in Hongkong. Much sympathy will be felt with them in their sudden bereavement.

HUGE OPIUM REVENUE.

YANGTZE GENERAL'S REPLY TO HUPEH TUPAN'S DEMAND.

The Military Conference in Wuchang opened recently, and centred on financial questions. It was held at the Tuli's Yamen and was attended by the leading Generals who are in Wahan at the present moment. Tuli Chen Chia Ma opened proceedings with a survey of the situation and stated that on account of the famine in Hupeh the provincial government found themselves short in revenues. He voiced the hope that the various generals would remit part of the opium taxes to the Wuchang Government, so that the latter could obtain funds to buy provisions for the troops. General Li Chin Shun, Commander of the Upper Yangtze, replied that the opium tax in his district varied from a maximum of \$800,000 per month to a minimum of \$500,000. As the Hupeh Government did not give funds to the military in the Upper Yangtze, the forces there had to rely on the opium tax to provide the required money, which, however, proved insufficient. General Li Tao Ting then advocated that the tax be increased, but there was keen opposition to this proposal. The first meeting of the Conference, therefore, proved unsuccessful.—O. C. Fong.

IMPRESSED WITH EAST.

SIR ARTHUR YAPP'S VIEWS.

UP TO DATENESS OF SHANGHAI AND TOKYO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 28th.

On his return from his world tour, Sir Arthur Yapp, Chairman of the Y.M.C.A., was tremendously impressed by the development in the Far East, especially in Japan, and said it was an object lesson to see the up-to-dateness of cities like Shanghai and Tokyo.

They were infinitely ahead of us as regards electrical development, while a more gratifying note was the intense thirst for knowledge by the young.

He added his admiration for Japanese knowledge, and endorsed the brilliant medical man "who told me Japan was better served regarding research work than Britain, America and Germany put together."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

THE COAL STRIKE.

THE "LONGER HOURS BILL."

STRONG LABOUR OPPOSITION.

RUGBY, June 27th.

To-morrow Parliament is to discuss the Bill providing for a "permissive" eight hours a day in the mines. The Labour Party intends to employ all its resources in opposing the Bill.

Speaking at Saffron Walden last night, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Minister of Labour, defined the Government's policy in introducing this Bill. He said there was only one way out of the coal impasse.

It was by a temporary lengthening of the working hours of the day by increasing the day from seven hours and what is called "winding time," to eight hours and "winding time." It meant an increase from a day of about seven and a half hours to a day of about eight and a half hours. An extension of hours of this kind could mean an immense economy in the production of coal. Such economy again had two vast advantages. It enabled a better wage to be paid to the men and so avoided cuts quite as great as might otherwise be necessary.

Further, the Government had always to think also of other great trades, like the iron and steel trade and shipbuilding, in which employment had been so bad, and to which the economies which enabled coal to be produced at a moderate price might mean all the difference between prosperity and distress.

A DENIAL.

Some people thought that this was the first move in a general attack on wages and hours. No such attack on wages or hours was contemplated. The objection had been made that the Coal Commission was against any increase in hours, but said the Minister, the Commission used these words: "It is at least possible, though we hope not probable, that the amount of wage reduction or the alternative of unemployment that will be imposed upon the industry if it is to continue with the present hours may be such as to lead the miners to consider whether they should not escape from these troubles by some extension of working hours." In the Government's opinion, the state of affairs described in those words had been reached.

While the Eight Hours Bill is to take up the attention of Parliament, interest will be taken in the proceedings of the Executive of Miners' Federation, which has been summoned to meet in London on Tuesday.

MINERS' LEADER'S PROPOSALS.

Some significance is attached to statements which Mr. A. J. Cook, the Secretary of the Federation, has made during the last two days, in which he asks the Government to hold out the hand of friendship. He proposes the withdrawal of the Eight Hours Bill and a return to work on the terms existing before the stoppage. He then suggests arrangements by which a settlement could be immediately reached. He makes no mention of what has been his persistent slogan, "Not a penny off the pay; not a minute on the day," but asks for a settlement that would give justice to the miners, secure finality without compulsory arbitration, and guarantee the miners' economic security. The newspapers remark that Mr. Cook has moved somewhat from the position which he has hitherto maintained.

NO MORE OF ARMISTICE.

Mr. Cook's suggestion has been received with considerable interest in official quarters, but it is stated that, unfortunately, his unqualified terms of a return to the status quo of April last precludes any hope of an armistice. It is pointed out that Mr. Cook's terms for one thing involve the continuance of the subsidy, and the Prime Minister has declared that the subsidy cannot be repeated. It is further stated in official quarters that no suggestion or conditions have reached the Government in support of the round-table conference, which Mr. Harbord, the miners' Member of Parliament, suggested to the Government last week.

ANTI-FOREIGN WAVE.

RECENT OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

LADIES ATTACKED IN CHENG TU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 28th.

The newspapers are publishing graphic details of recent murders of and attacks on foreigners in the interior, now arriving by mail, and are commenting thereon.

TERRIBLE CASE OF MRS. SIBLEY.

As regards the case of Mrs. W. E. Sibley, wife of a Canadian Methodist missionary stationed at Jungshien, who was murdered in the streets of Chengtu on June 9th, the explanation of the authorities, that the assassin was a homicidal lunatic, is regarded as inadequate in view of the fact that he was lurking in the streets near the foreign quarter for several hours, with a large knife concealed in a bag but did not molest hundreds of passing Chinese.

When, however, the foreign lady appeared, he came up from behind and slashed her across the face, felling her, and then cut off her head, which he threw into a closet in the street corner.

ATTEMPT TO STRANGLE FOREIGN LADY.

While the inquest on Mrs. Sibley was being held, a messenger burst in with an alarming story of an attempt to strangle Miss Manley. She was, fortunately, strong and active, and, though twice dragged from a ricksha eventually escaped, aided by the ricksha coolie. Her assailant was of the student type and is reported to have subsequently confessed that he belonged to a band pledged to waylay and attack foreigners.

The Chengtu outrages, therefore, are attributed to anti-foreign propaganda by extremists.

A.P.C. MAN'S DEATH.

Why the bandits killed Mr. Phillips, of the A.P.C. in Kwangsi, instead of holding him for ransom is not explained. He was killed the day after his capture and his cook was murdered at the same time. Three days later, a Chinese clerk found the body lying on the water, at the edge of the river, with three bullet wounds in his chest. The body was brought to Nanning for the funeral.

[With regard to the murder of Mr. Phillips, it will be recalled that early this month a report was received from Canton to the effect that Mr. Phillips, who was the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s manager at Nanning (the capital of Kwangsi) had been captured by bandits near Taiping, whilst he was on his way from Lungchow to Nanning. The report added that about 800 troops had been sent out from Lungchow to effect Mr. Phillips' release, and nothing further was heard until about a week later, when news came through that Mr. Phillips' body had been recovered from the river. There were no details to hand, but it appeared that the gang of bandits into whose hands Mr. Phillips had fallen had, on being pressed, killed their captive and disposed of the body.]

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

C.P.R. LINE.

CONTRACTS PLACED IN ENGLAND FOR NEW SHIPS.

Recey, June 27th.

Mr. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, before sailing for Quebec from Southampton, made the important announcement that during his brief visit to England he had placed contracts for the construction of three freight steamers, each of 10,000 tons. A deal of the tonnage at present sailing the ocean is becoming obsolete and will have to be replaced within the next few years. That alone will give a much-required impetus to the shipbuilding industry.

Mr. Cook's suggestion has been received with considerable interest in official quarters, but it is stated that, unfortunately, his unqualified terms of a return to the status quo of April last precludes any hope of an armistice. It is pointed out that Mr. Cook's terms for one thing involve the continuance of the subsidy, and the Prime Minister has declared that the subsidy cannot be repeated. It is further stated in official quarters that no suggestion or conditions have reached the Government in support of the round-table conference, which Mr. Harbord, the miners' Member of Parliament, suggested to the Government last week.

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THE SINGAPORE BASE.

"TIMES" AND FAR EASTERN CONTRIBUTIONS.

HOW BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN SHOW GRATITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 28th.

Referring to the Malay States and Hongkong's contributions to the Singapore base, the *Times* recalls the Straits financial efforts towards the costs of the war, and declares that both during and since the war the eastern dependencies have given unforgettable proofs not only of strength and generous impulses, but of the solidarity of the constituent parts of the Empire in the most practical way.

The way the British Government can show their gratitude is to comply with the wishes of the donors, and proceed expeditiously with the scheme.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH FLIGHT.

PARIS-BAZRA IN 26 HOURS.

PARIS, June 28th.

The airmen brothers Arrachast, who departed from Paris, landed at Bazra after a 26 hours, 30 minutes non-stop flight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN AND LEAGUE.

KING ALFONSO EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

PARIS, June 28th.

The *Figaro* has asked King Alfonso whether Spain is withdrawing from the League of Nations. King Alfonso has replied: "You may be sure that if the present state of feeling regarding the Non-Permanent Members of the Council does not change and if we do not obtain legitimate satisfaction, we will be unable to take the same interest as hitherto in the League. In the meantime we are appealing for the necessary conciliation."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FINANCES.

CHANGES IN BANQUE DE FRANCE PERSONNEL.

Paris, June 27th.

Under the Banque de France changes, M. Robineau becomes Honorary Governor and M. Picard, as First Vice-Governor, replaces M. Moreau.

The latter, interviewed, formally denied the appointment as being interpretable of implying "the seizure" of the Banque de France by the State.

The *Echo de Paris* says that M. Gail-lard intends to demand the Banque to abandon its present somewhat retiring attitude and become the head of the French financial world similar to the Bank of England in British finance. He considers the Banque should play a leading part in the stabilization of the franc, which is a matter of utmost importance. He does not disguise the fact that the first phase of stabilization may involve the flight of gold, and he desires the Banque to be ready to mobilize its metallic reserve to effect sales of gold which will then be balanced by eventual receipts.

FATAL EARTHQUAKES.

THOUSANDS OF HOUSES DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 27th.

Earthquakes, the reports of which trace a course from Naples through Catania, Malta, the Dodecanese Islands and the whole Egyptian delta, have caused considerable alarm among the population. The shocks occurred approximately at the same time, namely 9.30 in the evening.

The lighthouse at the southern extremity of Rhodes Island was destroyed, and there was much damage to several of the island villages, some houses collapsing. One person was killed and several injured. The damage in the other affected areas was unimportant.

DESTRUCTION IN ITALY.

Reports from the province of Foggia indicate that over 2,000 houses were destroyed by the earthquake in several villages.

UNGOVERNED CHINA.

POWERFUL EDITORIAL IN THE "TIMES."

MILITARISTS AND THE REVENUES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 28th.

The *Times*, commenting in an editorial headed "Ungoverned China," emphasizes the lack of Central Government as the root of the trouble, and doubts whether one will emerge from the deliberations of Chang and Wu, and adds that the defence of foreign interests is thus doubly difficult, but that it is an inadequate excuse for inaction. The plundering of revenue and of hypothecated foreign loans cannot be allowed to continue.

The attempt of the Shantung militarists to float a loan and secure the salt revenue is a flagrant violation of the 1913 Reorganization Loan Agreement.

The *Times* lauds the personality and vigour of the British Consuls who often mitigated the harm done to their countrymen and secured redress, and says, referring to the Customs, that the foreign Powers are not dependent on moral force alone since their fleets ride at anchor in the Treaty Ports, and it does not doubt that if violent hands were laid on the one remaining source of income for the Peking Administration, the Powers would take combined action.

It concludes that whatever the fate of the transient figures composing the Peking Cabinet, the Government, as an institution, remains permanent, and each successive Ministry may properly be invited to assume the obligations of its predecessor; and in case of refusal there is no reason why commitments and promises to the Powers by China should not lapse. The promise of tariff autonomy by 1929 need not necessarily stand if all else fails.

F.M.S. POPULATION.

BIG INCREASE DURING PAST FEW YEARS.

The census taken on April 24th, 1931, shows that the population of the Federated Malay States was then 1,324,880, having increased since 1911 by 27.1 per cent. Of this population 523,528 are males and 471,332 females, the rate of increase since 1911 having been 17.7 and 31.1 respectively.

The Malay population rose from 420,840 in 1911 to 510,831 in 1921, an increase of 21.3 per cent. The rates of increase of the Malay population were 20.1 per cent. in Penang, 41.3 per cent. in Selangor, 11.3 per cent. in Negri Sembilan, and 17.3 per cent. in Pahang. The very high rate of increase in Selangor, where, in the Kuala Lumpur district, the Malay population practically doubled since 1911, is due to the influx of foreign Malays, who have settled in the Coast districts to plant rubber.

The Chinese population of the Federated Malay States was 494,548 or only 37.3 per cent. in 1911. Practically the whole of this increase was in Chinese males, who now number 331 to 1,000 males as compared with 158 in 1911, and the lessening disparity between the sexes among the Chinese is gratifying as indicating a general tendency towards their permanent settlement in the F.M.S.

The rise in the Indian population was a marked feature of the 1921 census. In 1901, 55,338 persons of Indian nationality were enumerated; ten years later the number had risen to 172,465, the increase synchronising with the early development of the rubber planting industry, while in 1921 Indians in the F.M.S. totalled 305,810. The percentages of increase since 1911 were 77.2 in Penang, 78.9 in Selangor, 81.4 in Negri Sembilan, and 31.4 in Pahang. More than four-fifths of the Indians in the F.M.S. are Tamils.

EUROPEANS.

The European population of the F.M.S. rose from 3,284 in 1911 to 5,666 in 1921, of whom 93.9 per cent. are of British nationality. The most satisfactory feature of the census is that all the statistics of sex, of marriage, of age and of birth place, show that the immigrant races, who have done so much to develop the resources of the F.M.S. are ceasing to look upon these States as a place of temporary sojourn and are tending more and more to make their permanent home here.

BANK FAILURE.

MANY ARRESTS IN ITALY.

DUE TO POLITICAL ENEMIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, June 28th.

Much scandal has been caused by the failure of the Banca Agricola di Parma, the sum involved being about sixty million lire.

Twenty-five warrants have been issued, and there have been sixteen arrests, including the Director, Count Lignani, who is ex-Mayor of Parma, a professor of Roman law, a Barrister and the politician, Biaggi.

The Swiss Consul at Genoa, an ex-director with Lignani, attributes the failure to political enemies.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS COMPILE HUGE SCORE.

HORROR AND SUTCLIFFE START WELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 28th.

There were 25,000 spectators at Lords today, when the second Test Match was resumed. The weather was glorious and the wicket good.

Oldfield was caught by Sutcliffe, who, 19, Bardsley at this time being 180, the score then standing at 379 for 9 wickets. When Bardsley was 133, Mailey was bowled, bringing the innings to a close, the Australians then having scored 383.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe went to the wicket, and at the lunch interval the former had scored 50 (not out) and Sutcliffe 27 (not out).

The scores to date are:—

AUSTRALIANS—1ST INNINGS.

Collins, b Root 1
McCourtney, c Sutcliffe, b Larwood 38
Woodfull, c Strudwick, b Root 13
Andrews, c and b Kilner 10
Gregory, b Larwood 7
Taylor, c Carr, b Tate 9
Bardsley, not out 193
Richardson, b Kilner 35
Byder, c Strudwick, b Tate 28
Oldfield, c Sutcliffe, b Kilner 19
Mailey, lb.w. b Kilner 1
Extras 25

Total 383

Tate took 2 wickets for 111; Root, 2 for 70; Kilner, 4 for 70; Larwood, 2 for 80; and Woolley, 0 for 5.

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

Hobbs, not out 50
Sutcliffe, not out 27
Total (no wkt.) 77

A LONDON TRAGEDY.

SIR CHARLES WALPOLE SHOT IN HIS STUDY.

WELL-KNOWN SURREY MAN.

Sir Charles George Walpole, who until his retirement last year was one of the best-known public men in Surrey, was found shot dead at his London residence, Kensington Court, W.

The tragedy was discovered by his butler, who went into the study and found his master lying over a chair. A revolver was by his side.

Medical assistance was immediately summoned, but it was found that Sir Charles had died from a bullet wound in the head.

His quiet wedding.

Just after 11 p.m. Sir Charles Walpole's butler went to the study to see that all lights were out and to shut the windows and doors for the night.

There he found Sir Charles lying dead. Near him was a pipe which he had recently been smoking. Just before entering the room the butler heard a loud report.

At 11 o'clock Sir Charles was in his usual health, said a neighbour who saw him during the evening.

"He was as fit as ever I have seen him—and then, about midnight, we heard that he had been found dead."

In 1922 Sir Charles Walpole, at the age of 73, was married, for the second time, at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Mrs. Henry Seag

A black and white illustration of a small, two-story house with a gabled roof. The house has a chimney on the left side and a small porch on the right. It is surrounded by trees and a fence. The style is reminiscent of a woodcut or a detailed line drawing.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS. — — — — — 1962/6/2



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"VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS

A black and white line drawing of a young child with curly hair, wearing a short-sleeved shirt and pants, sitting on the floor and playing with a small toy horse and a small stool. The child is looking down at the toys with a focused expression. The drawing is simple, with clean lines and no shading.



"Builds Bonnie Babies"

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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THERAPION	No. 2
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No. 1 for Malaria, Chills, - No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Cancer of the

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Even a bottle of "LION" Lager Beer—in fact, "LION" Lager comes to an end more quickly than most. Its flavour is so good that it proves irresistible to all. "LION" Lager is light and appetizing—just the drink for dwellers in trying climates.

'LION' BRAND Lager

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HONGKONG.

Brewed and
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MANCHESTER
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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK

THE Motor Vessel

"ASIATIC PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 26th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 27th July, 1926, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the vessel's arrival—hereafter, which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July, 1926, will be subject to Bent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3165. Hongkong, 26th June, 1926. [3723]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', HAMBURG, ANTWERP AND STRAIT.

The Steamship "BENLAVERS."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

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1926 EDITION OF THE

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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

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CAPTAIN ROBERT DOLLAR.

PIONEER OF AMERICAN SHIPPING LINES.

AGAIN VISITING THE FAR EAST.

The most spectacular figure in American shipping circles today is undoubtedly the veteran Captain Robert Dollar, who, as has already been announced in these columns, is again about to visit the Far East.

From a six dollar-a-month job in a stove mill he has risen to become the greatest American ship-owner, and the story of the intervening years is one of commercial romance, hard work, dogged perseverance and indomitable courage.

In the United States, in Canada, in Europe and in China there are industries and benefactions which bear the name of Robert Dollar, and in twenty-one world ports where his ships call this dean of American shipping men is revered and respected.

It is this white-haired, clear-eyed, erect and nimble figure who solves some minor detail with as much earnestness and determination as he tackles the gigantic problem of throwing a line of steamers around the world.

CAPACITY FOR WORK.

It is to his remarkable far-sightedness, his keen analysis of conditions and his tremendous capacity for work that the success of all his enterprises is due.

A representative of *The Nautical Gazette* enjoyed the privilege of traveling as a guest of Captain Dollar, on the President Garfield from Boston to New York and of watching the veteran ship-owner in action.

Not an operating detail escaped his keen notice and not a phase of the management of the vessel passed unobserved.

While the vessel was loading in Boston, Captain Dollar stood near the hatches and carefully watched the process, giving instructions here and there and supervising the work.

He moved from hatch to hatch with the nimbleness of a man of half his years and withdrew only after the covers had been battened down.

"Work is a pleasure," he said, "therefore life to me is one continual 'round of pleasure'."

A merry twinkle flashed into his eyes, and almost apologetically he confessed that on his last trip around the world he lost one day without working.

"How did that happen, Captain?" he was asked.

"I took a day to visit Pompeii and found that business has been suspended there for two thousand years," he replied merrily.

AMERICAN MARINE.

Touching on the question of the future of the American merchant marine Captain Dollar believes that if hampering legislation were removed privately-owned American ships would have a better chance of competing for world trade.

"American ships are too heavily burdened with unfavourable legislation," he declared.

"The legislative restrictions are so great that if they were all observed fully not an American ship could sail. The half-wage clause in the Seamen's Act should be amended and the captain of a vessel be given discretion as to payments to seamen in foreign ports."

"The fifty per cent. duty on repairs to American ships effected abroad should be abolished as this is a handicap which seriously increases the operating costs of vessels on long voyages. The hydrostatic test for boilers is a further unnecessary handicap which American ships must carry, and the regulations governing surveys should be modified."

Captain Dollar does not think that a ship subsidy is necessary for the success of the American merchant marine. He believes that removal of burdensome legislation is all that is required to give American ships a fighting chance on the seas.

Some people wonder that Captain Dollar can fill the dual role of lumberman and ship-owner. He gives away the secret when he says, in his memoirs: "With me, shipping has been the natural outcome of lumbering. Thirty-five years or more have passed since I reached one of the most important decisions of my life."

"I wanted to increase my lumber business through unrestricted export. The only way I could possibly hope to do this profitably was to transport my lumber on my own ships."

LUMBER BEGINNINGS.

"I bought the *Newsboy*, a small schooner with a capacity for 250,000 feet of lumber. That was my first venture into shipping; it turned out well and I bought more boats as they were needed. I started life as a woodsman. I soon learned that in order to succeed a man must know more than one thing thoroughly."

"Many years have passed since I started looking away from the woods, to the source of demand in the world markets. I found plenty of sale for my lumber and built up a steamship company as well."

"I knew that if I had only concerned myself with the cutting of trees and not the ultimate sale of those trees, I would never have advanced far."

"But when I found how much lumber was required by merchants in the Far East, mine operators close to the Mexican border, and builders in the West and Middle West, I began to get somewhere."

"As the years advanced, and I got deeper into the old problem of supply and demand my business just naturally grew and found myself, though still a lumberman, a ship-owner as well."

(Continued on next column)

THE S.S. "ADOLOPH VON BAEYER."

OIL ABORD PUMPED CLEAR.

"ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS" CORRECTED.

Several erroneous impressions have been given to the public in connection with the fire which broke out at an early hour last evening in the forward holds of the Hugo Stinnes str. *Adolph von Bayer*, which, at the request of the owners of the vessel, are herewith corrected, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of June 23rd.

It is quite correct to say that the fire broke out at about 8.55 p.m. in the forward hold of the vessel which was tied up alongside the China Merchants' Eastern wharf, Pootung, and also that fire-fighting divisions from Hongkong, Central and Yangtzeport stations attended and fought the flames for many hours and, in fact, are still in attendance over the smouldering ashes. It is also quite correct to say that the sides of the ill-fated steamer were at times red-hot and that steel girders, securing the hatch most affected, were blown off.

But there were no 2,500 tons of anti-petroleum on board the *Adolph von Bayer*. There was hardly a ton of the stuff, just a few barrels. Further, there were no 500 tons of kerosene and gasoline on board. There were about 500 tons of crude oil, being the fuel used by the ship which is an oil-burner. This was, however, pumped from the No. 3 bunker (forward) to the No. 5 bunker (aft) at the orders of the Chief Engineer and was placed well out of danger. It is definitely known that no lives were lost and no one leaped into the Whangpoo, according to a representative of the company. Two members of the crew jumped onto the wharf and each sustained a broken leg.

The attack upon the fire in the forward hatches was never abandoned, nor was any attempt made to move the ship away from the wharf. On the contrary great precautions were taken to see that the vessel did not cast its moorings and get adrift, to become a greater danger. As regards the passengers, there were three on board but these went ashore immediately the fire broke out.

That cargo which was destroyed was cargo destined for Japanese ports, Dairen and Tientsin. All Shanghai cargo had been landed.

The *Adolph von Bayer* is insured and it is believed that all the cargo is likewise insured.

As regards the actual damage done to the ship, it is true that three holds were practically completely destroyed and a portion of the bridge also.

But off of the bridge no damage was done at all. All damage was above the waterline and as far as is known at present, is confined to the interior of the vessel. The burned cargo consisted of ironware, and general cargo from Europe, rice from Hongkong and hides from Singapore.

But I have always tried to keep to the simplicity of life that exists among the folk who fell the forests.

At heart I am still a woodsman. I love the boom of the logs and the ring of an axe far more than the rush and roar of cities.

There is also great peace of mind to be found during long hours at sea, when the steady throb of an engine turning a hundred revolutions a minute is the only sound to be heard.

"Because I love both the wooded places and the sea, I do not find it hard at any time to turn from one to the other."

CHEAPER TAXIS FOR LONDON.

"WHOLE SITUATION" TO BE CONSIDERED.

POSSIBLE ENFORCEMENT OF LOWER RATES.

The demand for an immediate reduction in London's taxi fares has been met much earlier than has been expected.

Sir William Joynton-Hicks stated that he has arranged to give consideration to the whole question of taxi fares.

"We have had a great strike," said Sir William, "and my mind has been engaged on that. I know that questions are to be put to me in the House about taxi fares, and I must consider them."

It is understood that the Home Secretary will confer with his advisers as to whether regulations should be issued at once enforcing a reduction of fares.

He will doubtless have inquiries made as to the progress achieved so far in the manufacture of two-seater taxis, and the two types which have been officially approved, and will seek some definite indication as to when they may make their appearance for public hire in reasonable numbers.

The Home Secretary's decision to review the whole situation is undoubtedly a sequel to the growing feeling in the House of Commons and elsewhere that the defiant attitude of the taxi-men ought not to be tolerated.

DELATED TWO-SEATERS.

When the Home Secretary decided that the competition of the two-seaters would secure cheaper fares all round, it was believed that several hundreds of the smaller vehicles would be plying within a couple of months.

The strike and other considerations upset that calculation, but when attention was called to the fact that the advent of these two-seaters was a matter of the remote future, it was stated at the Home Office that the Home Secretary adhered to his policy of waiting their appearance.

M.P.s took up the cry for immediate action and now the Home Secretary has met them to the extent of going into the whole question.

It is worth noting that while the Home Secretary can issue regulations at any time fixing new maximum fares, he has no power to fix minimum charges.

Many M.P.s believe that the specifications to which a taxi has to conform before it can be licensed are capable of considerable modification.

During the parliamentary recess members who are to press the demand for lower fares in the House propose to confer with the authorities at Scotland Yard, and if the experts can provide them with no adequate reason against modifying the specifications the Home Secretary will be invited to consider the matter.

ANOTHER TASK FOR MARQUIS READING.

The likelihood of Lord Reading being requested to knit up the unravelled sleeve of Liberal unity was mentioned at a banquet, given at the Savoy Hotel, in honour of the Marquis and Marchioness of Reading by the English-Speaking Union, attended by a large company of well-known Britons and Americans.

Lord Lee of Fareham, who presided, said if the rumour was true that Lord Reading may be invited to effect the reunion of a great political party, compared with it his successful work in reconciling religious difficulties between Mohammedan and Hindu would be child's play.

Lord Reading, replying, emphasized now that he had returned he insisted on working instead of resting, and desired to share in the work of fostering existing harmony among the English-speaking peoples.

SINGAPORE FISH TRAWLER.

The Government trawler *Tongkat* returned to Singapore from her recent trip on June 16th, states the *Straits Times*, after spending ten days on the East Coast of Malaya.

One good fishing ground was discovered, and three tons of fish were caught. The catch was of the size of a large marab, which were of exceptionally large size, and fair prices were realised when the catch was auctioned at one of the Municipal markets this morning.

If further grounds of this kind are discovered, there is no doubt that trawling in local waters will be profitable.

A good deal of rough ground was met with on the trip, which extended as far as Trengganu.

A Malay fisherman was taken on board at Kemaman, the idea being that he might be able to give useful information regarding the areas in which fish abound, but he was not of much assistance.

It appears that the Malay fishermen usually work in shallower water than the *Tongkat*, which operates in about 25 fathoms.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 25th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.71	29.76	
Temperature	86	82	87	
Humidity	74	83	78	
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW	
Force	4	3	4	
Weather	OC	OQR	OC	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Highest open-air temperature on 25th 87
Lowest open-air temperature on 25th 83

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 29th to July 5th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H. Hong Standard Time	Height	H. Hong Standard Time	Height
Tues	29	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Water levels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	1926	
	W.T.L. June 25	W.T.L. June 26
Shingling, W. River	+4.0	+2.0
Tungqua, N. River	+2.7	+1.4
Jamshui, N. River	+2.3	+1.9
Shingling, E. River	+1.3	+1.3

Engineer-in-Chief

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Water levels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	1926	
	W.T.L. June 25	W.T.L. June 26
Shingling, W. River	+4.0	+2.0
Tungqua, N. River	+2.7	+1.4
Jamshui, N. River	+2.3	+1.9
Shingling, E. River	+1.3	+1.3

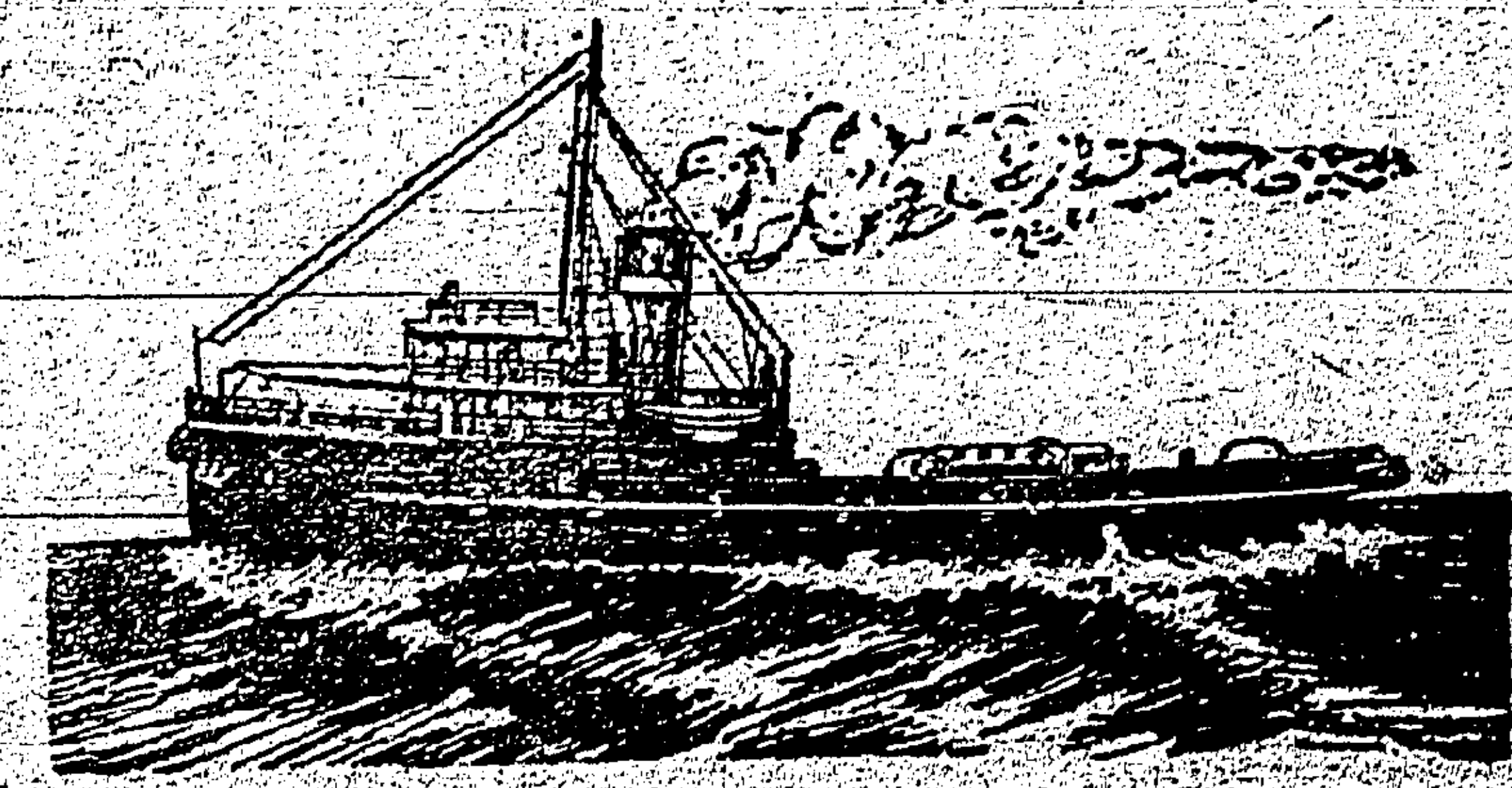
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

June 27th.
Chung King, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Wang, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—Hong On & Co.

Haiyang, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, from Penang, Singapore and Hoihow, with firewood and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Kuen Sang S.S. Co.

Song Ho, French str., 730 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamour, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—Messageries Maritimes & Co.

Sui Yik, Chinese str., 173 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Sunkong, Chinese str., 332 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Taming, British str., 7,350 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—B. & S.

West Seagull, American str., 3,321 tons, Capt. E. Svendsen, from Manila, with sugar, hemp and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A53.—Struthers & Barry.

June 28th.
Alva Maria, Japanese str., 3,747 tons, Capt. K. Harada, from Bombay and Singapore, the latter port she left on June 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—N.Y.K.

Dampier, Norwegian str., 1,430 tons, Capt. E. N. Johnson, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on June 18th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B30.—Dodwell & Co.

Gemma, Dutch str., 3,337 tons, Capt. P. Bronner, from Antwerp and Manila, the latter port she left on June 26th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—J.C.J.L.

Asiatic Prince, British str., 3,574 tons, Capt. E. E. Jones, from New York and Keelung, the latter port she left on June 26th, with 100 tons of general cargo for Hongkong, lying at buoy No. A2.—Furness (Far-East).

Tak Wing, Chinese str., 465 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Nam Tau, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Talamba, British str., 3,541 tons, Capt. J. A. Wright, from Calcutta and ports, she left Singapore on June 21th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.

Tai, Chinese str., 1,671 tons, Capt. A. B. Jorgensen, from Foochow and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Kwong Fook S.S. Co.

Toyooka Maru, Japanese str., 4,338 tons, Capt. S. Kimura, from Yokohama and Shanghai, the latter port she left on June 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

June 28th.
Anhui, for Amoy.

Asiatic Prince, for Manila.

Alva Maria, for Shanghai.

Gemma, for Amoy.

Kosara, for Tientsin.

Sui Yik, for Sha U Chung.

Sunkong, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Sui Yik, for Shanghai.

Tak Wing, for Amoy.

Tak Wing, for Haiphong.

Toyooka Maru, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Talamba*, on June 28th:—For Hongkong: Mr. Argyle Smith, Mr. Geo. L. Roandy, Miss Sparling, Mr. L. Yates, and Mr. T. G. Ames.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on June 28th at 3.30 p.m., left on June 27th at 10 a.m., and was due at Nagasaki on June 28th at noon.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A notice in the Harbour Office from the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy states that the medical inspection of vessels arriving from Dairen has been discontinued.

Shipping is warned that some un-serviceable cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Rifle Range to-day.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, J.N., the mistress of a passenger boat was cautioned for committing a breach of her passenger boat licence, namely, by carrying cargo other than passengers, luggage, namely, six coils of rope. She pleaded guilty, but stated that the goods belonged to her relative.

Thursday, July 1st, being a general holiday, the Harbour Office will be closed with the exception of the Entry and Clearance Office which will be open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and the Junk Office which will be open from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 480, of which 121 were carried by the s.s. *Hai Yang* (British) from Penang and Hoihow; 180 by the s.s. *Hai Ning* (British) from Foochow and Amoy; and 105 by the s.s. *Sui Yik* (Chinese) from Sha U Chung.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

With seven more vessels having arrived than on the previous day, yesterday's shipping statement showed an increase on the total freight carried of 20,766 tons, compared with the figures for the previous twenty-four hours. Freight for Hongkong had increased by 4,609 tons and freight for ports beyond by 16,157 tons. The three British vessels which arrived, however, made a very poor showing, and the bulk of freight was contained in vessels of other nationalities.

The number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 50, of which 24 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours twelve vessels arrived, viz.—three British, one French, one American, one Norwegian, two Japanese and four Chinese. The departures over the same period came to seven, viz.—two British and one German for Shanghai, one French for Kwang Chow Wan, one Chinese for Sha U Chung, one Japanese for Swatow and one Chinese for Hoihow. There was only one clearance during the same period, namely one British for Amoy.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 7,425 tons.

For ports beyond 16,915

Total 24,340

(During the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday).

For Hongkong 2,510 tons.

For ports beyond 661

Total 3,171

Of the cargo for this port, 950 tons were carried by three British vessels, and vessels of other nationality carried 6,475 tons. With regard to freight for ports beyond, the largest amount carried by one vessel was 7,582 tons. The other two vessels carried 6,226 tons and 3,000 tons respectively, the latter freight being in a British ship.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Asiatic Prince (British) from New York and Keelung with 100 tons of general cargo and 3,000 tons of freight for ports beyond.

Hai Yang (British) from Penang and Hoihow with 400 tons of firewood and general cargo.

Hai Ning (British) from Foochow and Amoy with 430 tons of general cargo and mail.

Song Ho (French) from Haiphong with 1,020 tons of general cargo and mail.

West Seagull (American) from San Francisco and Manila with sugar, hemp and general cargo, mail and freight for ports beyond.

Dampier (Norwegian) from Chinwangtao with 3,660 tons of coal and coke.

Alva Maria (Japanese) from Bombay and Singapore with 295 tons of cotton and twist, and 6,226 tons for ports beyond.

Sui Yik (Chinese) from Middleborough and Singapore with 1,084 tons of bar-angles, sulphate of ammonia, mail and 7,582 tons of iron, steel and general cargo for ports beyond.

Chung King (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 150 tons of general cargo and mail.

Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with 3 tons of general cargo.

Tak Wing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 3 tons of vegetables.

Later arrivals, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were as under:—

Talamba (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,003 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,012 tons for ports beyond.

Taming (British) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 1,470 tons of general cargo and mail.

Gemma (Dutch) from Antwerp and Manila with 220 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,300 tons for ports beyond.

Toyooka Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 495 tons of general cargo, mail, and 6,186 tons for ports beyond.

Fraser (German) from Hamburg and Singapore with 800 tons of general cargo, mail and 10,000 tons for ports beyond.

Tai (Chinese) from Foochow and Amoy with 1,400 tons of general cargo and mail.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arafura (E. & A.), due to-day.

Canton (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due July 24th.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due to-day.

Taiyang (Australian-Oriental Line), due July 14th.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessel is in dock:—

Talkoo Dock—*Akera*.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

A depression covers China; a secondary depression has formed over the Eastern Sea.

Local forecast:—S.W. winds, fresh, squally, various, showery.

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STRAITS.	H'kong.	Shanghai.	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Vancouver.
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive.
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 29
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 19	July 22	July 24	July 27	Aug. 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 20
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	Oct. 31	Nov. 10
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 25	Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	Jan. 32	Feb. 4	Feb. 13

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
July 30	July 9	EMPRESS CANADA July 3	July 5
July 14	July 16	EMPRESS RUSSIA July 17	July 19
Aug. 11	Aug. 13	EMPRESS ASIA Aug. 14	Aug. 16

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June

TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th July

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUYO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July

GINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Aug.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 3rd July

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Wednesday, 30th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algea Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 7th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Thursday, 8th July

CALCUTTA via Batavia, Cheribon, Sambrang & Sourabaya.

RANGOON MARU ... Thursday, 1st July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June

AKITA MARU ... Friday, 2nd July

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 12th July

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at H'kg. and Sailing for Shanghai.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS ... A	—	—	6th July, 1926.
ANDRE LEBON ... A	—	—	20th July, "
PAUL LECAT ... A	—	—	3rd Aug., "
GENERAL METZINGER B	4th June, 1926	6th July, 1926	17th Aug., "
FONTAINE BLEAU ... B	18th July, "	20th July, "	31st Aug., "
AMAZONE ... B	2nd July, "	3rd Aug., "	14th Sept., "
ANGERS ... B	12th July, "	17th Aug., "	28th Sept., "
	30th July, "	31st Aug., "	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SINGAPORE	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 29th June, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 30th June, at 10 a.m.
MANILA & OBBU	"SUINSANG"	Wednesday, 30th June, at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHENG"	Wednesday, 30th June, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 2nd July, at 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEOWSHING"	Monday, 5th July, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 5th July, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 7th July, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 7th July, at Noon.
KOBE via MOJI & YOKOHAMA	"HOSANG"	Friday, 9th July, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSEING"	Wednesday, 14th July, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 17th July, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Monday, 19th July, at 2 p.m.
KOBE via YOKOHAMA	"KUMSANG"	Sunday, 25th July, at 7 a.m.

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Vessel	Due Hongkong.	Vessel	Discharges	Leaves H'kong.
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"GLENIFFER"
"GLENOGLE"

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 M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 29th July
 M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 7th September

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[19]

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S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 26th July
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 30th June
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 10th July
 S.S. "GEMMA" ... 7th August

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,318	5th July, Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KARMA"	9,128	10th July, Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hall.
"ALPORA"	5,273	17th July	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"PADUA"	5,907	19th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"RANPURA"	15,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	24th July	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	8,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTERIA"	7,214	7th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	15th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th July	do.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	3rd Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Aug.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,549	27th Aug.	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	3rd Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	11th Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,900	30th June 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,958	27th August	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	do.

* Calls at Kolambagan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The E. & A.S.S. Co.'s Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The E. & A.S.S. Co.'s Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,018	30th June, 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	15,585	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	14th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,900	2nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,549	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th Aug.	Yokohama only.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	8,114	1st Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,128	22nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	11,089	13th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	10,914	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landladies.

Parcels measuring not more than 21 ft. x 8 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage, Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. O. Passmore, Tuesday, 29th June, at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while on the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIUNGCHOW"	...	On 29th June, 4 p.m.	...
"SHANNING"	...	On 1st July, 6 a.m.	...
"CHIN HUA"	...	On 1st July, 10 a.m.	...
"LINAN"	...	On 3rd July, 6 a.m.	...
"KWANGCHOW"	...	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.	...
"YINGHONG"	...	On 4th July, 6 a.m.	...
"SINKIANG"	...	On 6th July, 6 a.m.	...
"SOOCHOW"	...	On 8th July, 6 a.m.	...
"CHENAN"	...	On 10th July, 6 a.m.	...
"SUIYANG"	...	On 11th July, 6 a.m.	...

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 36.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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